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1903
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ARCHAEOLOGICAL NEWS[1]

NOTES ON RECENT EXCAVATIONS AND DISCOVERIES; OTHER NEWS

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GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

ARABIA. — Inscriptions. — H. DERENBOURG publishes in *R. Arch.* I, 1903, pp. 407–412 (cut), six Semitic inscriptions from Yemen, edited from impressions collected by P. Bardey of Aden. One of them is above reliefs of two winged lions with human heads.

AN INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF ARCHAEOLOGY. — It is proposed to hold an International Congress for the discussion of archaeological questions in Athens at Easter, 1905. The Congress is called under a royal decree of May 14, 1901, and the arrangements are in charge of a committee consisting of the Crown Prince of the Greeks, President; the Minister of Public Instruction, Alexander Sp. Roma, Vice-President; Th. Homolle, Director of the French School, Secretary; and the Ephor-General of Antiquities, the Rector of the University of Athens, the Vice-President of the Greek Archaeological Society, the Mayor of Athens, and the Directors of the German, American, English, and Austrian Schools. The executive committee of this body consists of the Minister of Public Instruction, the Director of the French School, the First Secretary of the German Institute, and the Ephor-General of Antiquities. A provisional code of regulations has been prepared, containing fifteen articles. Art. I provides for the meeting of the Congress at Athens and the adoption by that body of a permanent organization. Art. II defines the object of the Congress to be the

[1] The departments of Archaeological News and Discussions and of Bibliography of Archaeological Books are conducted by Professor FOWLER, Editor-in-charge, assisted by Miss MARY H. BUCKINGHAM, Professor HARRY E. BURTON, Professor JAMES C. EGBERT, JR., Professor ELMER T. MERRILL, Dr. GEORGE N. OLCOTT, Professor JAMES M. PATON, and the Editors, especially Professor MARQUAND. In Professor FOWLER's absence, these departments are conducted by Professor PATON.

No attempt is made to include in the present number of the JOURNAL material published after June 30, 1903.

For an explanation of the abbreviations, see pp. 145, 146.

furthering of archaeology by the examination and discussion of scientific or practical questions relating to this science, by the publication of reports of the Congress and of papers presented, and in general by all means which may seem opportune and effective. Art. III creates the general and executive committees already mentioned. Art. IV announces that the Crown Prince will preside over the meetings at Athens. The scientific sessions at Athens will last for five days, and there will be archaeological excursions in continental Greece and among the islands of the Aegean, including Samos and Crete. The Congress will decide whether the sessions shall be general or special. The opening meeting will be held in the Parthenon, general meetings in the hall of the University, and special meetings, in case sections are organized, in the rooms of the Archaeological Society or at the foreign Schools. Art. V provides that after the formal opening of the Congress by the Crown Prince, the Ephor-General and the Directors of the foreign Schools shall report on recent discoveries in Greece and the progress of archaeological science. The Congress will then perfect its organization by the election of four Vice-Presidents from the members who do not reside in Greece. Art. VI provides for the organization of sections, if this shall seem advisable to the Congress. Each section shall choose its President from among the non-resident members. Members of the French School will act as Secretaries. Art. VII makes French the official language of the Congress, in which its records will be kept and its correspondence conducted. Members, however, in discussions and papers may use also Greek, German, English, or Italian. Art. VIII provides that the President and Vice-Presidents shall determine the programme for each day. Art. IX requires that no paper or speech exceed a quarter of an hour. At the end of the session speakers are requested to furnish the Secretary with brief summaries for insertion in the records. Art. X provides for the publication of the Proceedings of the Congress and the most important papers, at the expense of the Archaeological Society, and their sale to members at a reduced price. Art. XI provides that for membership in the Congress it is necessary to announce one's desire to the Committee and to receive a card of admission. These requests, accompanied by notice of any paper or discussion, should reach Athens before the end of December, 1904. Art. XII announces that the detailed programme and itinerary of the proposed excursions will be sent to members in January, 1905, together with a non-transferable card of admission. Arts. XIII and XIV contain rules for registration, etc. Art. XV provides for the formation of a permanent organization and the determination of the next place of meeting before the adjournment. The Committee request suggestions as to questions for discussion, expressing a preference for practical subjects and those capable of prompt and precise solution. They suggest the following: (1) In what spirit and to what extent is it desirable to restore ancient monuments, especially the Parthenon? (2) Plans for the publication of an annual international bibliography of archaeology, of an *Ephemeris Epigraphica Graeca*, of a comprehensive collection of Greek inscriptions in a small form and at a moderate price, of a collection of Greek Christian and Byzantine inscriptions. (3) To what extent and by what means can the study of archaeology and the history of art be introduced into secondary education? What methods have been followed and what results obtained in countries where

this instruction has been given? The call for the Congress is signed by Cavvadias, Ephor-General of Antiquities in Greece.

NECROLOGY. — Alexandre Bertrand. — *R. Arch.* I, 1903, pp. 53–60, contains a somewhat long notice by S. REINACH of the life and work of Alexandre Bertrand, since 1883 one of the editors of the *Revue*, whose death occurred December 8, 1902. See *Am. J. Arch.* VII, 1903, pp. 101–102.

Édouard Garnier. — M. Édouard Garnier, who died on March 30, was not only the curator of the National Porcelain Museum at Sèvres, but also an undoubted authority on all points in connection with ceramic art. He was born sixty-three years ago, and had been attached to the Sèvres factory since 1871, succeeding Champfleury as *conservateur* of the Museum some fifteen years ago. He received an artistic training under Ingres, and wrote a number of books, either alone or in collaboration, among these being a *Dictionnaire des Faïences*, *Histoire Générale de la Céramique*, a monograph on the *porcelaine tendre* of Sèvres, of which a translation into English appeared in 1889, in folio size, and another on the porcelain of Mennecy. He had commenced a *catalogue raisonné* of the collections in the Museum at Sèvres, but this great work was not finished at the time of his death. He was a frequent contributor to the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* and to *L'Illustration*. (*Athen.* April 11, 1903.)

Heinrich Keller. — In Dr. Heinrich Keller, who died last week at Zurich, the Swiss have lost one of their characteristic historical scholars. He was the manager of the great paper factory on the Sihl, and a good business man; but, at the same time, he had made himself one of the foremost authorities of his day in the history, archaeology, art, literature, genealogy, and heraldry of his native city and canton. No contemporary surpassed him in local documentary researches. He was one of the editors of the Zurich *Urkundenbuch*, editor of the Zurich *Stadtbücher*, a constant contributor to the *Anzeiger für schweizerische Altertumskunde*, issued many publications on the ancient monuments of his canton, presided over the excavations instituted in the canton of Ticino, compiled the admirable catalogue of the collection of coins in the Swiss Landes-museum, and, in addition to his ceaseless and exact labors with his own pen, was a generous supporter of other scholars in their work. (*Athen.* March 14, 1903.)

Francis Cranmer Penrose. — The death on February 15, at the ripe age of eighty-five, of Mr. Francis Cranmer Penrose, removes a very striking figure from the scientific world. Eminent alike as an architect, an astronomer, and a mathematician, Mr. Penrose in the course of his long life rendered valuable service in all these fields, and also brought his wide range of knowledge to bear upon important problems in art and archaeology. Educated on the foundation at Winchester, Mr. Penrose proceeded to Magdalene College, Cambridge, and in 1842 was elected "travelling Bachelor" in the University, spending part of the next three years in Italy and Greece. While in Greece he prepared the materials for his work on 'The Principles of Athenian Architecture,' originally published by the Society of Dilettanti in 1851, and reissued by the same society, after careful revision, in 1888. Mr. Penrose, having adopted architecture as his profession, served from 1852 to 1897 as surveyor to the fabric of St. Paul's Cathedral. He received in 1883 the Gold Medal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, and in 1894–95 was President of the Institute. When the British School at Athens

was established in 1886, Mr. Penrose consented to act as Director for the first year, having himself planned the house which was built for the School on the site granted by the Greek Government. He had previously taken an active part in the foundation of the Hellenic Society, of which he was an original Member of Council, and ultimately a Vice-President. After his return from Athens he still maintained his keen interest in the School as an active member of the Managing Committee, and he again took charge of it during part of the session 1890–91, while the Director, Professor Ernest Gardner, was fulfilling an engagement in Cambridge. As the result of astronomical observations begun in connection with an occultation of Saturn in 1866, Mr. Penrose published in 1869 a treatise on the prediction and reduction of occultations and eclipses. A new and thoroughly revised edition of this book was published only last year. In the latter years of his life Mr. Penrose, at the suggestion of Sir Norman Lockyer, directed his attention to the orientation of Greek temples, with a view to obtaining, by careful observation on the spot of sun and stars, and by the application of formulae for finding the places of stars at distant epochs, some evidence as to the date of their foundation. The basis of his theory was the assumption that the object sought by the ancients in orienting their temples was to obtain from the stars at their rising or setting, as the case might be, such warning as to the approach of dawn as might enable them to prepare for the critical moment of sunrise, when sacrifices were to be offered. On this subject Mr. Penrose read papers in 1893 and 1897 before the Royal Society, of which he was elected a Fellow in 1894. He was elected Honorary Fellow of his college in 1885, and later received the honorary degree of D.C.L. from the University of Oxford and Litt. D. from the University of Cambridge. The King of Greece also conferred on him the Grand Cross of the Order of the Redeemer. In 1899, on the death of Sir A. W. Franks, he was appointed Antiquary to the Royal Academy. From 1852 till his death he was an active member of the Society of Dilettanti, attending the meetings regularly and observing strictly the traditional ceremonies of their gatherings. (Γ, *Athen.* February 21, 1903; London *Times*, February 17, 1903.)

TESSERULA AEDIFICIORUM. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1903, p. 81, G. SCHLUMBERGER describes a small bronze tessera, of the class known as *tesserulae aedificiorum*, which bears the names of the emperor Zeno, Odoacer, and Symmachus. It must therefore be dated about 485 A.D. These tesserulae were deposited in foundation walls, and their importance lies in the names of emperors or noble Roman families which they usually bear.

EGYPT

ABUSIR. — Excavations in 1902–03. — The German excavations at Abusir have yielded good results. The great system of terraces which extends from the Nile to the pyramid is gradually becoming more distinct, but the work of entering the pyramid is delayed by the large masses of stone which must be removed or supported. In the necropolis of the nobles interesting discoveries have been made, including the tomb of a princess and her attendants. Many Greek coffins and sarcophagi have also been found, which are of much archaeological value on account of their admirable preservation. (*Berl. Phil. W.* 1903, col. 604.)

ABYDOS. — Excavations in 1903. — The London *Times*, June 29, 1903, contains a letter from W. M. FLINDERS PETRIE, giving an account of his excavations at Abydos. The clearance of the site of the old temple brought to light in a depth of 20 feet no less than ten successive temples, ranging from 5000–500 B.C. Often all that could be traced was a single course of brick on a bed of sand. The main result was proof that Osiris was not the original god of Abydos. The jackal-god, Upnaut, and the god of the west, Khentamenti, were honored here till the twelfth dynasty. About the time of the fourth dynasty the temple building seems to have been replaced by a great hearth for burnt-offerings, which was full of votive clay substitutes for sacrifices. An ivory statuette of Cheops of the finest workmanship shows for the first time the features of this king. Globular vases of green glaze, with the name of Menes inlaid in purple, take polychrome glazing back to the time of the first dynasty. Pottery was found of forms and material unknown in Egypt, but identical with the neolithic ware of Crete. A great fort like the Shunet-ez-Zebib proves to be a residence of the thirty-second dynasty. The use of iron is now proved for as early a period as the sixth dynasty. There have also been found some long decrees of the fifth and sixth dynasties. Many of the ivory carvings of the first dynasty show great delicacy and refinement, and a figure of an aged king for subtlety and character ranks with the best work of Greece and Italy.

BENI-HASSAN. — Tombs of the Middle Empire. — In the London *Times*, June 1, 1903, J. GARSTANG reports the results of his recent excavations among the rock tombs of Beni-Hassan. The tombs already known were of the eleventh and twelfth dynasties, but in a gallery at a lower level were found a few tombs of the sixth dynasty. One, belonging to a prominent courtier, Apa, was decorated with reliefs and paintings of agricultural and other conventional scenes. Below the gallery of the well-known tombs was found an extensive necropolis, remarkable for the preservation of the furniture and for the wealth of material illustrating the customs of the Middle Empire. Four hundred and ninety-two tombs of the eleventh and early twelfth dynasties were opened, of which more than one hundred had remained unplundered. In the tomb of Nefer-y, a chief physician, were found many wooden models representing scenes familiar from wall-paintings, among others a boat with twenty rowers, a granary with models filling baskets with real grain, women making bread, the manufacture of beer from the fermentation of bread, and a sailboat with men hoisting the square sail. Another tomb contained a fleet of war-ships. The coffins were inscribed with new "Pyramid texts" of the time of Unas. These tombs belonged to the middle class, including minor officials of the locality, whose names and portraits appear in the tombs of the nobles in the gallery above. (Same article in *Biblia*, XVI, 1903, pp. 104–108.)

MÂ'DI AND GHÔRAN. — Houses and Tombs. — *B.C.H.* XXV, 1901, pp. 379–411 (pl.; 21 cuts), contains a report by P. JOUGUET on the discoveries in the Fayoum at Medinet-Mâ'di and Medinet-Ghôran, in 1901 and 1902. At the former place some trial pits were dug in two large mounds, and an examination of the Ptolemaic cemetery was made, with but little result. The chief object of the work was the discovery of papyri, and in consequence of favorable reports the work was transferred to Ghôran, where excavations were made at the village and the necropolis. The houses in

general have disappeared, but three groups of buildings were marked by low mounds, and proved, in two cases, to be houses, of interesting ground plan and plain indications of upper stories. These houses and the small objects found in them are fully described and illustrated. The third mound seems to have covered a Ptolemaic temple, which was later replaced by a small Coptic convent. The mound yielded a number of fragments of Coptic papyri. The necropolis contained a great number of graves, which are classified in nine groups, from the shallow trenches in which the very poor buried their dead to deep pits lined with smooth stone. Many of the mummies had a cartonnage of papyrus. The sarcophagi are (1) of stone, either oblong or anthropoidal; (2) of terra-cotta, with a flat cover; (3) anthropoidal of wood, decorated on the cover with a head in Egyptian style; (4) of painted wood, with the same form as the preceding but more richly decorated. One rectangular wooden sarcophagus was found. The pottery showed that the village and necropolis were of the second half of the Ptolemaic period.

NAHAS. — Papyri. — In *B.C.H.* XXVI, 1902, pp. 95–128, P. JOUGUET and G. LEFEBVRE publish twenty-two papyri from Medinet-en-Nahas, now shown by an inscription to be the ancient Magdola. All were taken from the cartonnage of mummies discovered in 1902 in the Ptolemaic necropolis. They belong to the third century B.C. and to the reign of either Philadelphus or Euergetes, probably the latter. They are all legal documents, and with one exception are petitions nominally addressed to the king and queen, praying for the redress of some wrong. Some of them, and probably all originally, bear a note of the στρατηγός, generally addressed to an ἐπιστάτης, with directions as to the case. They therefore belong to the class of documents described in other papyri as ἐντεύξεις κεχρηματισμέναι.

OXYRHYNCHUS. — New Papyri. — The excavations at Oxyrhynchus during six weeks in 1903 prove that the site is far from exhausted, for the yield of papyri was quite in proportion to that obtained in the first campaign. Among the new pieces is a third century fragment of six more Logia of Jesus, a large fragment of the Epistle to the Hebrews, written on the back of a Latin epitome of Livy, Books 37–39 and 49–55, which differs widely in its selection of events from the Periochae. Among the classical papyri is a first century B.C. fragment of an epinician ode by a poetess, perhaps Corinna, and part of a philosophical dialogue, in which Peisistratus is one of the speakers, and Solon, Periander, and others are mentioned. There is also a second century papyrus, containing on one side a long invocation of a goddess, with all her titles in Egypt and the rest of the civilized world, and on the other an account of a miraculous cure ascribed to Imhotep, who is identified with Asclepius. Both writings seem to belong to the Alexandrian school that produced the works of Hermes Trismegistus. These papyri are to appear in Vol. IV of the *Oxyrhynchus Papyri*. (GRENFELL and HUNT, in London *Times*, June 26, 1903.)

THEBES. — Tomb of Thutmôsis IV. — *R. Arch.* I, 1903, pp. 413–418, contains a letter of G. MASPERO, published in *Le Temps*, April 10, 1903, giving an account of the opening of the tomb of Thutmôsis IV, in the Valley of the Kings at Thebes. The excavations were conducted by Mr. Carter, the chief inspector, at the expense of Mr. Theodore Davis. Work began in January, 1902, but it was February 3, 1903, before the tomb was

finally opened. It had been pillaged of its valuables in gold, silver, and jewels long ago. Indeed, inscriptions showed that under Armais, less than a century after the burial of the king, restorations had been needed. The rock chambers, however, contained a large quantity of the funeral furniture, which had been broken and cast aside by the plunderers. The king had evidently died before the chamber was finished, as the walls were still rough and undecorated. Among the objects is the body of a chariot of leather and wood decorated with fine reliefs. The fragments are to be removed to the museum at Cairo, where they can be put together, and later a complete publication is to appear.

GREEK WOODEN FURNITURE. — In *Jb. Arch. I.* XVII, 1902, pp. 125–140 (pl.; 12 cuts), C. RANSOM publishes some remains of turned wooden furniture of Greek manufacture, found in Egypt and now in Berlin. A low bedstead with pillow-support at one end is, perhaps, to be assigned to the third century B.C. The mattress-support of palm-wood slats is preserved. Remains of a large stool, or ottoman, and of a couch, both once seated with some kind of basket-work, seem, from the resemblance of the legs to a bronze bed found at Priene, to belong to the second century B.C. A tentative list of known remains of ancient classical carpenter's work is appended.

A GREEK PAPYRUS. — In *Atene e Roma*, VI, 1903, pp. 149–158, G. VITELLI publishes a transcript of a leaf of papyrus, containing fragments of Greek hexameters on both sides. It seems to be four pages from a book, and the author is evidently a Graeco-Egyptian poet later than Nonnus, for he generally observes his rules in the verse. The author and subject are not clear. The exact origin of the papyrus is unknown, but it probably comes from the neighborhood of Hermopolis (Ashmunên). The writing points to a date in the fifth century after Christ.

GREEK VASES AT CAIRO. — A descriptive list of some forty Greek vases of different periods in the museum at Cairo is given by C. WATZINGER in *Arch. Anz.* 1902, 4, pp. 155–160 (8 cuts). Among the funeral hydriae from Hydra are several with inscriptions and some with white ground and polychrome decorations in red, blue, green, and yellow. A well-painted pair of shoes is one device.

BABYLONIA

BABYLON AND FARA. — The German Excavations. — The fifteenth *Mitteilungen* of the Deutsche Orient-Gesellschaft brings the news that the great Istar Gate at **Babylon** has been so far excavated that the general plan is clear. The walls are preserved to a height of 12 m. with decorations in relief covering their entire height. Upwards of 130 animals in relief are visible, and others are still below the surface. The gate was double, with the towers fronting the north, and was in the axis of the street Aiburschabu. In **Fara** an old Babylonian necropolis, already plundered, was found, and in it a small collection of about forty clay tablets of a very early period. (B. in *Berl. Phil. W.* 1903, col. 60–61.)

The sixteenth number contains plans and a map in illustration of a report by the architect Andrae on many ancient sites in Mesopotamia. The excavations at **Fara** yielded many interesting small objects and inscribed tablets, many of them entirely uninjured, and of very early date. In

Babylon the Istar Gate is completely excavated. About six hundred cases of enamelled bricks are to be sent to Germany, where the colored reliefs from the palace of Nebuchadnezzar, the Istar Gate and the street of Marduk are to be reconstructed. (*Berl. Phil. W.* 1903, col. 798–799.)

SYRIA AND PALESTINE

ANTIOCH. — An Oracle of Alexander of Abonotichos. — A fragmentary inscription from Antioch on the Orontes has been restored by P. PERDRIZET as reading [*Φοῖβος ἀκεροκόμης λοίμου νε*]*φέλην ἀπερύκει.* Α · Ε · Η · Ι · Ο · Υ · Ω. The seven Greek vowels have a magic value, and the hexameter is given by Lucian as an oracle of Alexander of Abonotichos, which was written on doors to keep off a predicted plague. This inscription seems to have been on the base of a statuette of Apollo. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1903, pp. 62–66.)

ANTIQUITIES OF NORTHERN SYRIA. — *B.C.H.* XXVI, 1902, pp. 161–208, 289–290 (7 cuts) contains an article by V. CHAPOT on the 'Antiquities of Northern Syria.' The monuments described are from three districts: I, Pieria and Seleucis; II, Cyrrhestica; III, Euphratesia, Osrhoene, and Commagene. Under II are published three inscriptions from the sanctuary of Zeus Madbachos on Cheikh Barakât, including two not published by Prentice in *Hermes* (1902, pp. 91–120), and a curious dedication of an olive mill on Kafer-Nebo to the gods Seimos, Symbetylos, and Leon. Under III are described several Hittite monuments in or near the village of Kelleklu Oglou on the right bank of the Euphrates. In all sixty-two inscriptions, including seven in Latin, and a number of sculptured monuments are published.

BAALBEK. — The German Excavations. — The second year's report of the German excavations at Baalbek deals with the propylaea, the two great temples, and other important Roman buildings in Syria. The Temple of the Sun has only six columns standing above the floor, but the architectural remains allow a reconstruction of this most colossal temple of its time, the second century after Christ. Its foundations contain an entire course of stone blocks thirty feet long and others still more huge. A Greek inscription names the god *Ἡλιουπολίτης* and one in Latin mentions his oracular responses. The smaller temple still stands to its full height lacking the roof. The interior of the cella has the same rich architectural decoration in two stories as the peristyle of the great court. The fine door has been cleared and strengthened. At the west end is the adyton or sanctuary, Lucian's *θάλαμος*, an elevated space partly separated from the main cella by walls and pillars and reached by steps, while others lead to a crypt beneath. Sculptured decorations suggest that the temple belonged to Dionysus. The Arabs of the thirteenth and earlier centuries, who made a fortress of the whole enclosure, used this building for a keep. Some light is shed on the partly native cults by the remains of a building connected with the waterworks near Baalbek. Several months were spent in Eastern Syria and the Libanus region in studying the Roman remains, which are chiefly of late imperial times. There are, beside temples, the great colonnaded streets of the larger cities, memorial or decorative arches, theatres, odea, etc. The commanding situations of the temples and the regular plans of some cities are noteworthy. The architecture seems to have been brought from the

west and locally modified. The adyton of the temple, with its crypt, in various forms, is seen to be a characteristic feature. Another is the Nymphaeum, a type of building resembling the Exedra of Herodes Atticus at Olympia, which can be studied in better preserved examples here than in Italy or elsewhere. (O. PUCHSTEIN and others, *Jb. Arch. I.* XVII, 1902, pp. 87–123; 6 pls; 3 cuts.)

BYBLOS. — A Bronze Statuette of Jupiter Heliopolitanus. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1903, pp. 89–91 (cut), CLERMONT-GANNEAU publishes a bronze statuette, found near Byblos. It represents a beardless personage, clad in a long tunic, over which is a shorter garment divided into squares containing busts and symbols of various kinds. This is not the goddess of Byblos, but Jupiter Heliopolitanus of the temple at Baalbek. Other representations of the same deity are mentioned.

GERASA. — Ancient Remains. — In *Z. D. Pal. V.* XXV, 1902, pp. 111–177 (4 pl; 42 cuts), G. SCHUMACHER gives a full account of the extensive ruins of Gerasa, east of the Jordan, based on surveys and notes made during six visits between 1891 and 1902. The place is suffering from the vandalism of the natives. Excavations have been conducted by Puchstein and Schütz, resulting in the discovery of inscriptions and exact plans of the more important buildings. After a brief account of the situation, inhabitants, and history of Gerasa, which seems to have been founded in the Hellenistic period, the buildings and monuments are systematically described under the following heads: (1) the city walls, bridges, and streets with colonnades; (2) temples, propylaea, and fountains; (3) the two theatres; (4) baths; (5) Christian churches, all of which are post-Roman. Outside the walls are a triumphal gateway, a naumachia, circus, and necropolis, and an extensive reservoir, now called *el-bitkēn*. Especially noteworthy seem the long street with colonnades, extending from the forum to the north gate, the temple of the Sun, and the two Roman theatres.

Inscriptions. — H. LUCAS in *Mittheilungen und Nachrichten D. Pal. V.* 1901, pp. 33–47, publishes from the papers of H. Kiepert fifteen Greek inscriptions copied in Palestine in 1870. Thirteen are from Gerasa, and all but one have been published elsewhere. The article contains full references to previous publications. A complete publication of the inscriptions of Gerasa, which number more than ninety, is promised in a later number.

GEZER. — Excavations of the Palestine Exploration Fund. — In *Athen.* February 7, 1903, is a report by R. A. STEWART MACALISTER on his excavations at Gezer, which were stopped in November by an outbreak of cholera. The work has centred about the megalithic temple, and the results are important. On the rock summit are a series of very ancient troglodyte dwellings, of perhaps 3000–2500 B.C. Above this are five later strata, two Amorite, two pre-exilic, and one just after the exile. During the earlier periods the temple was an open place, containing only a monolith. In the Jewish time it was partially built over, though without loss of its sacred character. The town grew smaller during the period of the monarchy. Very few inscriptions have been found. The temple consists of (1) a row of eight monoliths and two broken stumps of others. One had evidently been held in peculiar veneration, as it had been much polished at the top; (2) a large block of stone with a socket in the top, apparently for the *ashera* pole; (3) an open area of undetermined extent. In the soil which covered the rock during the

Amorite periods were found a number of large jars, each of which contained the skeleton of a new-born child, evidently the victim of sacrifice. A fuller account of the work and its interruption is contained in the *Quarterly Statement* of the Palestine Exploration Fund for January and April, 1903. See also the London *Times*, June 23, 1903, and *Harper's Magazine*, June, 1903.

KAB ELIAS. — The rock sculptures near this place are further described and illustrated by Mrs. GHOSN-EL-HOWIE in *Records of the Past*, II, 1903, pp. 140–144 (3 cuts). See *Am. J. Arch.* VII, 1903, p. 107.

SIDON. — An Inscription from the Temple of Eshmoun. — A new Phoenician inscription, almost certainly from the temple of Eshmoun near Sidon, has been reported by Dr. Schröder of Beyrout. It is of value as showing for the first time the title King of Kings (*Melek-melakim*) in a Semitic inscription, and as furnishing the name of the father of Bodastoret, Siddykjaton. Why he should bear this new title is wholly uncertain. This gives a list of six kings of Sidon, Esmounazar I, Tabnit, Ummastoret, Esmounazar II, Siddykjaton, Bodastoret, but whether they ruled before or after Alexander is still uncertain. (P. BERGER, in *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1903, pp. 154–159.) *Ibid.* pp. 163–164, CLERMONT GANNEAU publishes a note on the new title and name in the inscription. *Ibid.* pp. 166–167, a discussion by ROUVIER is announced and a photograph reproduced.

ASIA MINOR

COS. — The Excavations of 1902. — The generously endowed expedition to Cos has had great success in its four months' work in 1902. The most important ancient and mediaeval sites on the island outside of the capital were studied. These are the sanctuary of Isthmos, possibly the original capital, where there is a fifth-century temple dedicated to Demeter; the sanctuary of Apollo at Halasarna, an Hellenistic white marble Doric temple, which was replaced not later than A.D. 450 by one of the most imposing of early Byzantine churches; and four strongholds of the Knights of St. John, who occupied the island in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. But the great achievement, due to the suggestion of W. R. Paton, was the discovery and partial excavation of the famous Asclepieum. This lies at the foot of the hills about two miles west of the city, and already the great Doric temple dating from the beginning of the second century B.C., an earlier and much smaller Ionic temple *in antis* from perhaps the end of the fifth century, an elaborate altar-building resembling the Great Altar at Pergamon, which is the scene of the fourth mime of Herondas, and traces of a still earlier Doric poros temple, have been found. There is little but fragmentary sculpture. Inscriptions throw much light on the history of the sanctuary. Apparently it was controlled by a school of genuinely scientific physicians, whose skill was well known abroad as early as the third century B.C. Further excavation is needed for the comparison with Epidaurus, which the extent and splendor of this establishment demand. (R. HERZOG, *Arch. Anz.* 1903, pp. 1–13; 4 cuts.)

CYZICUS. — Inscriptions. — In *J.H.S.* XXIII, 1903, pp. 75–91, F. W. HASLUCK gives forty Greek inscriptions from Cyzicus, with photographs of some of the stones. They are largely post-Christian and with Latin names. Apollo, who seems to be the local representative of the Phrygian

sun-god, was the patron god of Cyzicus, and his temple was shared with Asclepius on the introduction of the latter from Pergamon. The genealogy of three generations of a family of Asclepiadae is here worked out.

ISAURIA AND PAMPHYLIA. — Explorations in 1902. — A joint German-Bohemian expedition to Asia Minor in the spring of 1902 made extensive exploration of the little-visited region west and south of Iconium, studying especially the ancient settlement of the country, following new roads across the Taurus, correcting the map, and noting a large number of inscriptions and sculptures. Special points were Fasiller, with its colossal Hittite statue and a necropolis; Palono-Isaura, the ancient capital, the remains of which are extensive and important; the site of Vasada, determined by an inscription; Amblada, where an inscribed letter from a Pergamene king to the city was found; and an unknown ancient site with aqueduct and buildings standing, not far from the southern coast. The country in this direction was difficult but very picturesque. (H. SWOBODA, *Arch. Anz.* 1902, pp. 160–162.)

KIDROS. — Inscription. — *B.C.H.* XXVI, 1902, pp. 286–287, contains an inscription from Kidros, on the Black Sea between Amasa and Djiddé, copied by Catelin and published with notes by G. MENDEL. It is a dedication to the θεὸς αἰώνιος, and is dated according to the Bithynian calendar and Pompeian era, corresponding to February 21, 115 A.D. The maker of the vow was Sextus Vibius Gallus, known from an important inscription of Amastris. (*C.I.L.* III, 454, Suppl. 6984.)

KONIA. — Monuments in the Museum. — *B.C.H.* XXVI, 1902, pp. 209–246 (11 cuts), contains a classified description of the museum at Konia by G. MENDEL. Twelve inscriptions are published, one of which is in Latin, but none seem of special importance. Six sculptures in the round, all badly mutilated, are briefly described, and more fully five votive reliefs and fifteen funeral monuments, of which ten are inscribed. Noteworthy is a relief representing the god Sozon, nude, with a lyre in the left hand, and beside him a serpent on a bucranium. Reliefs hitherto have only shown the god on horseback, but analogous types are found on the coins of Mastaura, Thyatira, and Germa. Among the four bronzes is a nude Hermes with a purse in his right hand and a feather or leaf on his head. An appendix describes the great sarcophagus found at Ambar-arassy and already noticed by RAMSAY. (*Revue des Études Anciennes*, 1901; cf. *Am. J. Arch.* VI, 1902, p. 202.) On the front in a central niche the deceased is seated, reading; in similar niches on the right and left, the Dioscuri. The back and right side represent hunting scenes, with games on a small frieze below. The left side shows a funeral offering before the door of the tomb; and below, a frieze showing three labors of Heracles performed by Eros. The cover shows the funeral couch occupied by the man and wife. There is added a full discussion of this type of sarcophagus, in which it is claimed, in opposition to STRZYGOWSKI (*Orient oder Rom*), that the characteristics are not sufficiently specific to require the reference of all these monuments, found in Asia Minor, Greece, and Italy, to a single centre, and that even if this were proved, it would not support the thesis of Strzygowski, for it is impossible to connect them with a purely Greek artistic tradition. This does not necessarily affect his main position as to the origin and development of Christian art.

LIBYSSA. — The Tomb of Hannibal. — In *Athen. Mitth.* XXVII, 1902, pp. 321–326 (pl.; 4 cuts), T. WIEGAND seeks to identify the site of the ancient Libyssa, where, according to Tzetzes, Septimius Severus marked the tomb of Hannibal by a marble monument. The ancient town did not lie in the valley of the Dil (Libyssus) by the modern Dil-Eskelessi, east of the promontory, Kaaba-burnu, but farther to the west, along the shore at the foot of the hill, Ilandschir-baïr, where are considerable remains, some of which may well mark the monument of Severus.

MILETUS. — Excavations during 1901–02. — The second year's work of the German excavations at Miletus (1901–02) has been abundantly productive. The city walls show four periods earlier than the much reduced Byzantine circuit: (1) early Hellenistic; (2) late Hellenistic, a very strong wall; (3) of the time of Trajan; (4) of the time of Gallienus, when, in A.D. 265, a somewhat reduced area was hastily defended from the Goths. Among the burial monuments found outside the city in the direction of Didyma, a very beautiful little Hellenistic Doric building can be entirely restored. In the necropolis some archaic sculpture has been found, but no undisturbed grave of that period. Within the city the important Nymphaeum at the end of the aqueduct has been thoroughly recovered, both in its mechanical construction and in its decorative features, The town-house, too, with propylaeum, large enclosed court, great altar, and covered assembly-hall can be entirely restored. An area of about half the ancient site, including the theatre and all other important points, has been bought outright for the purposes of exploration. (TH. WIEGAND, *Arch. Anz.* 1902, pp. 147–155; pl.; 11 cuts.)

MYRINA. — A Terra-cotta Group. — In *R. Arch.* I, 1903, pp. 205–212 (pl.; cut), S. REINACH publishes 'Aphrodite and Eros; a Group from Myrina in the Museum at Athens.' The group represents Aphrodite threatening with her sandal a diminutive Eros, who crouches before her in supplication. The group is of value as throwing light on other representations of Aphrodite with a sandal, wand, or garland. It is clear that she is threatening Ares, or Eros. The article contains a review of previous discussions of these other figures.

PERGAMUM. — The Visits of Cyriacus. — Cyriacus of Ancona visited Pergamum in 1431 and in 1444, but few of the *pleraque epigrammata* which he copied have survived. One is *C.I.L.* III, 399, another the note of Apianus, *Pergami reperitur haec columna opus Nicerati*, and a third seems hidden in the Latin of Codex Parmensis (*fol.* 60^{v}). It is a translation of a decree in honor of L. Cuspius Pactumeius Rufinus, known through two other Pergamene inscriptions. (E. ZIEBARTH, *Athen. Mitth.* XXVII, 1902, pp. 445–446.)

RHODES. — Excavations at Lindos. — In *Athen.* June 13, 1903, is a summary of the report of the Danish archaeologists, Drs. Blinkenburg and Kinch, on their first season's work at Lindos. The excavations were confined to the higher part of the Acropolis, where the Propylaea and temple of Athena were laid bare. The latter was Doric and apparently built about 400 B.C. Fragments of statues and inscribed bases, many with artists' signatures, were found. Other inscriptions are also of importance, particularly two long laws relating to the management of the temple property and the right of entry and sacrilege. There is also a list of about 150 officials and

priests of Lindos. A crevice near the temple yielded a mass of terra-cottas and vase fragments, remains of ex-votos, which had been thrown away when the temple became overfilled. Many objects imported from the East were found, recalling Herodotus's statement that Amasis bestowed rich gifts on the temple.

MT. TMOLUS. — Discovery of Ancient Gold Mines. — Two engineers of Smyrna, Catalanos and Axiotakis, report the discovery of the ancient gold mines at Mt. Tmolus. They have found, about four hundred metres from the Pactolus, a vein of quartz which seems to have been worked in antiquity. At the end of the vein were remains of ancient structures and traces of a conduit leading to a tributary of the Pactolus. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1903, pp. 73–74.)

TRALLES. — Excavations in 1902. — The excavations at Tralles, begun in 1901, have been continued by Edhem Bey. He has excavated a fine marble portico with monolithic columns in colored marbles which had been later altered into a Byzantine church. Many inscriptions have been discovered and numerous fragments of marble statues, among which are three good heads. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1903, pp. 78–79.)

VARIOUS INSCRIPTIONS. — In *B.C.H.* XXV, 1901, pp. 325–336, A. BESSET publishes thirty-two inscriptions from Asia Minor. Two are from the European side of the Sea of Marmora, three from Bithynia, one from Mysia, twenty-two from Phrygia, three from Galatia, and one from Lydia. Some of these are taken from a pamphlet of Meliopoulos and from Ταχυδρόμος, a daily paper of Constantinople. One is in elegiacs and one in Latin. They are for the most part sepulchral and of ordinary types. Of some interest is a group of nine dedications to *Potamos* by a certain Manes and his family, who came from Attalia in Lydia, though the provenience of the inscriptions is not certain. They are now in the railway station of Haïdar-Pasha in Phrygia.

Athen. Mitth. XXVII, 1902, pp. 267–268, contains eight inscriptions from Bithynia, found at Chalcedon, Drepanon, Sabanja, and Ak-shehr. Four are funerary, two honorary, one votive, and one merely caballistic signs. Two are accompanied by reliefs. In *Ibid.*, pp. 269–270, are published two fragmentary inscriptions from Alabanda and one from Lagina. *Ibid.*, pp. 270–271, contains five inscriptions from Phrygia. Four are mortuary, the fifth a mere fragment. They are from Philomelion, Laodicea on the Lycos, Ilidja, and Arab-ören. *Ibid.*, p. 269, contains two inscriptions from Smyrna. One is a dedication to the Tyche of the Thessalonians, the other the gravestone of the father and brother of Apollas. (See *B.C.H.* 1887, p. 297.) In the same place are republished from the Ἁρμονία of Smyrna two inscriptions of Thyatira, one honorary, the other sepulchral.

THRACE AND MACEDONIA

ANCIENT REMAINS IN EASTERN THRACE. — In *Jh. Oesterr. Arch. I.* VI, *Beiblatt*, col. 63–66 (2 cuts), F. SCHAFFER reports some archaeological observations made on a geological trip in the district east of Adrianople between the railroad and the Black Sea, which is very seldom visited. Ancient remains and inscriptions are said to be frequently found at Tirnovo. Thirty kilometers south of the Bay of Iniada, on a rocky promontory, lay the ancient Midia, probably the later name of Salmydessos. The fortifica-

tions on the land side are well preserved. Near by is a chapel of St. Nicholas in front of a cave, which, by its decorations and sculptures, seems to have been long a centre of worship, even in pre-Christian times.

BULGARIA. — Tumuli in the Toundja Valley. — *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1903, pp. 81–87, contains a report by M. COLLIGNON on the excavations of Degrand in the valley of the Toundja (Tonsus) near Yamboli in Bulgaria. In 1901 and 1902 two tumuli were explored, one at Tell Ratcheff, the other at Metchkur. At each a necropolis was found, in which the dead were interred, after burning, under small hillocks about which were placed vases and other funeral offerings. Implements of stone and a few of bronze were found, as well as rude figures in terra-cotta and much pottery. These objects, and especially the vases and terra-cottas, showed strong resemblances to those from Hissarlik, Cyprus, and Yortan in Mysia. As yet the date of these burials cannot be determined, and it is very possible that this primitive civilization continued longer in Thrace than in the Troad or Cyprus.

CONSTANTINOPLE. — Syrian Bronzes in the Museum. — In *R. Arch.* I, 1903, pp. 392–400 (2 cuts), P. PERDRIZET publishes the third instalment of 'Syriaca.' (See *R. Arch.* 1898, I, p. 34; 1899, II, p. 34.) § 13 treats of a bronze from Antioch in the Ottoman Museum. It represents a beardless Hermes victorious over a youthful adversary. Between the wings on the head of Hermes is a lotus leaf, an Egyptian symbol of victory. This interpretation of Förster (*Jb. Arch. I.* 1898, pp. 177–183; 1901, pp. 39–53) is defended by the analogy of a head from Carthage in the Museum of Algiers. This head is an Antinous or Serapis. Other examples of the bronze group are cited, and it is claimed that they are derived from a celebrated work, probably in Alexandria. § 14 deals with a curious bronze Syrian idol of very early date in the museum at Constantinople. It rests on a triangular base supported by three feet. The image is flat, and recalls the clay Mycenaean idols. The head wears a conical cap surrounded by seven rays. In spite of some superficial resemblances, nothing warrants any connection between this figure and Mycenaean or early Greek works. All such images are merely modifications of the primitive triangular type in the representation of the human form. This work belongs in the Hittite period, and shows neither Assyrian nor Egyptian influence.

KISTANJE. — Roman Gravestones. — In May, 1903, there were discovered in Kistanje (Burnum) three gravestones of soldiers of the eleventh legion. Two of these are published, with illustrations, by H. LIEBL in *Jh. Oesterr. Arch. I.* VI, 1903, *Beiblatt*, col. 85–86. The third contained also a relief representing a case of surgical instruments, and has been described in *Wiener Studien*, XXIV, p. 149.

MACEDONIA. — Inscriptions. — In *Athen. Mitth.* XXVII, 1902, pp. 305–320, A. STRUCK publishes fifty inscriptions from Macedonia. Of these, six are mere fragments, one a list of names, four votive (two of these are Christian), thirty-four mortuary, and five Latin (one a dedication). Seventeen are from Mygdonia, including eleven from Thessalonica; twenty from Emathia, including ten from Aegae, and nine from Beroea; two from Siatista in Elimea, and eleven from Paeonia. None seem of any special importance.

SERVIA. — Inscriptions and Monuments. — *Jh. Oesterr. Arch. I.* VI, 1903, *Beiblatt*, col. 1–60 (7 cuts), contains another report by A. VON PREMER-

STEIN and N. VULIĆ on ancient monuments observed during a tour in Servia and Macedonia. The article contains ninety-nine inscriptions, of which sixteen are Greek, the rest Latin. They were collected in Macedonia (Bylazora and Stobi), Moesia superior, and the Dalmatian-Moesian border near Guberevci. Among the few pieces of sculpture described are a relief at Stobi of a standing female figure between two horsemen, commonly called Helena and the Dioscuri, and another at Viminacium representing the evil eye attacked by beasts and birds.

THRACIAN INSCRIPTIONS. — In *B.C.H.* XXV, 1901, pp. 308–324, G. SEURE continues his '*Voyage en Thrace*' by publishing twenty-seven sepulchral inscriptions from various places. Two of these are metrical, and six are in Latin.

GREECE

GREEK ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOCIETY. — Annual Meeting. — A general meeting of the Greek Archaeological Society, under the presidency of the Crown Prince, was held on January 25 (February 6), 1903. The Ephor-General, Cavvadias, reported on the work of the Society during the year 1902, dwelling especially upon the expectations and results of the excavations at Samos. (See *Am. J. Arch.* VII, 1903, p. 111.) The temple had a double row of twenty-four columns on the sides, and a triple row of either twelve or ten across the front. The architecture shows many peculiarities. The Society has also been at work at Olympia, Eleusis, Sunium, Thessaly, Thermon, Chaeronea, Euboea, and Arcadia. The proposed restoration of the Temple of Apollo at Phigalia, the Lion of Chaeronea, and the north porch of the Erechtheum were described. New museums have been opened at Chalcis, Thera, Myconos, and Nauplia, and much done for the preservation of the monuments scattered through the kingdom. (Νεὸν Ἄστυ, January 26, 1903.)

ACARNANIA. — Inscriptions. — In *Athen. Mitth.* XXVII, 1902, pp. 330–352, E. PREUNER publishes twenty-four new inscriptions from Acarnania, and adds notes and corrections to those already published in *C.I.G.S.* III. Of these four are fragments, from Astacus, Phyrreum, and Komboti; from Palairos are fifteen gravestones with a single name, two being fragments in archaic character, two votive bases, but without the name of the divinity, and one list of names belonging apparently to some private religious association. The larger part of the article is concerned with two metrical epitaphs from Thyrreum. One, of eight lines, commemorates a certain Sosipolis, who fell in battle; the other Timelas, who was killed by a bear. Two other metrical epitaphs from the same place (*C.I.G.S.* III, 489, and *Athen. Mitth.* XXV, 1900, p. 113) are also discussed.

AMORGOS. — *Defixiones.* — In *B.C.H.* XXV, 1901, pp. 412–456, T. HOMOLLE publishes the inscriptions on two lead plates discovered near Arkesine on Amorgos in June, 1899. Both belong to the *devotiones* or *defixiones;* the first is addressed to Demeter and contains a curse against a certain Epaphroditus who has caused the suppliant's slaves to run away, and stirred up hatred against him. It cannot well be earlier than the second century of our era. The other is an exorcism against a malignant tumor, and is full of Jewish-Christian formulae. It is evidently intended to be worn as an amulet by any person of either sex. There is a full commentary on the character of the exorcism and the terms employed. The two tablets show

the continuance of the ancient practices even in Christian times. Lead plates with Christian formulae are rare, but this seems a clear case, and if it is the work of a heretic, the heresy is well concealed. The date is perhaps the third century after Christ. References are given to similar beliefs and charms in the folklore of modern Greece.

ARGOS. — Excavations. — The Dutch excavations on the hill Aspis, just north of Argos, have disclosed a very early ring-wall resting on solid rock, with one-room houses within, all built of small unhewn stones laid without mortar. The pottery, all pre-Mycenaean, shows six or seven distinct varieties, beginning with hand-polished ware. A second and larger area, enclosed by a Cyclopean wall, has three strata, two prehistoric and one Greek. Two towers and a piece of wall in polygonal masonry adjoin it. The foundations of part of the Cyclopean wall are followed by the fortifications of classic times. The Mycenaean necropolis is between Aspis and Larissa; a few late graves show cremation. The site of the temple of the Pythian Apollo and the neighboring stadium are on the south side of Aspis. (February meeting of Berlin Archaeological Society. *Arch. Anz.* 1903, pp. 44–45.) See *Am. J. Arch.* VII, 1903, p. 114.

ATHENS. — A Fragment of the Eleusinian Decree. — The National Museum at Athens contains a small fragment of the Athenian copy of the Eleusinian decree (*C.I.A.* IV. 1, p. 59, 26 *b*; Dittenberger, *Syll.*² 20), containing a part of lines 15–20. The two stones seem to have been of exactly the same size, and the letters are identical in form, size, and spacing. The two copies did not agree absolutely, however, for in only the second, third, and fourth lines of the fragment do the letters appear in the same vertical columns as on the complete stone. It shows clearly how little importance the ancients attached to an exact agreement in unessentials. The bearing of this on the text of Thucydides V, 47, as given in the manuscripts is obvious. The character of the writing in this fragment agrees best with the dates assigned to the Eleusinian decree by Körte and Ziehen (418 B.C. or 423 B.C.). The nearest analogy is found in the writing of *C.I.A.* I, 260, of the year 420 B.C. (A. WILHELM, *Jh. Oesterr. Arch. I.* VI, 1903, pp. 10–15; 2 cuts.)

A Prehistoric Tomb. — In Ἐφ. Ἀρχ. 1902, 124–130 (4 cuts), A. N. SKIAS publishes an account of a prehistoric tomb found on the south slope of the Acropolis between the Odeum and the Asclepieum. The tomb contained six bodies, two below and four above. One certainly, and the other probably, were buried in the contracted position common on the Cyclades. All seem to have been buried about the same time, and the presence of several arrow-heads of stone makes it probable that they fell in battle. A little jug of hand-made ware and some fragments of primitive pottery were also found.

Portraits of Aeschylus and Chrysippus. — *Athen. Mitth.* XXVII, 1902, pp. 294–300 (cut), contains two notes on Greek Iconography by H. VON PROTT. (1) The statue of Aeschylus in the Theatre at Athens is mentioned by Pausanias (I, 21) in a way which seems to distinguish it from those of Sophocles and Euripides. The latter are probably the statues set up by Lycurgus, the former is a pendant to that of Thespis (*C.I.A.* III, 940) set up in Roman times. This is shown by a fragment in the epigraphical museum at Athens, corresponding in material, size, and writing to the Thespis

inscription and containing the letters ΛΥΛΟΣ. (2) The National Museum at Athens contains a small bust, without the head, bearing the inscription τὸν Χρ[ύ]σιππον | Ἀκρίσιος | Μίθρη. Though the head is gone, the arrangement of the drapery and the evident position of the head confirm the identification of the so-called Poseidonius of the Louvre with the statue of Chrysippus in the Ceramicus, and of the bald-headed old man on the coins of Soli with the Stoic philosopher rather than with Aratus, who is probably shown on the coins as a bearded man wrapped in a mantle.

Tombstone of a Priestess. — In Ἐφ. Ἀρχ. 1902, 143–144, Miss S. B. FRANKLIN describes a small column in the National Museum at Athens. Its exact provenience is unknown, but it marked the grave of a certain Μαλθάκη, and bears in relief the representation of a temple key. It is the fourth column with this symbol in Attica. The inscription is plainly pre-Roman.

Reproductions of Sculptures in the Acropolis Museum. — Miss Ingred-Kjern, a Danish sculptor, has made plaster copies, with accurate reproduction of the colors, of one of the κόραι of the Acropolis, and of the fine head of an ephebus in the same museum. Reproductions are for sale. (*R. Arch.* I, 1903, pp. 75–76.)

BOEOTIA. — Inscriptions. — In *B.C.H.* XXV, 1901, pp. 359–378, W. VOLLGRAF publishes twenty inscriptions from Boeotia. The first two are manumissions from Thespiae in the Boeotian dialect. The next fifteen are from Thebes, and are for the most part single names from gravestones. One is a corrected copy of *C.I.G.S.* I, 2552, and reads ἡιαρὸν | Γᾶς Μακαίρα|ς Τελεσσφόρο. The last three are from Livadia, and two of these are thought by T. H. to belong together. A part of this inscription has been published in *C.I.G.S.* I, 3078. It was erected by the Agonothetes, Xenarchus, after the Basileia, between 221 and 216 B.C., and contains not only the record of victors but the accounts of the Agonothetes, and the record of a fine imposed on a previous officer for carelessness or delay in his accounts. Such a document as this ἀπολογία of Xenarchus is unique.

CHAERONEA. — According to the *Vossische Zeitung*, Soteriades has discovered about 2 km. east of Chaeronea at a depth of 7 m. the remains of a huge funeral pile, upwards of 70 m. in circumference. The remains consist of ashes, bones, spear-heads, swords, and daggers, as well as κάνθαροι of the fourth century and other fragments of pottery. (From *Wochenschrift für klass. Philologie*, 1903, col. 334–335.)

CRETE. — CANDIA. — A Grave-relief of the Fifth Century. — O. BENNDORF publishes in *Jh. Oesterr. Arch. I.* VI, 1903, pp. 1–9 (pl.; 8 cuts), a stele in the museum at Candia. Only the upper part is preserved containing the head and shoulders of a youth, with a quiver on his back. The size of the stele and the modelling of the body indicate that he was seated, probably on a rock. The work is of the Periclean age and of the most delicate and painstaking execution. The head is of the same type as the Idolino, but has a certain softness which connects it in feeling with the Ionic art, as it appears in the reliefs of Philis from Thasos and the youth from Pella, or in the youths of the Lycian sarcophagus from Sidon, as contrasted with those of the Parthenon frieze. This agrees with the character of the Cretan coins, in which the temper of the pre-Dorian art of the islands continues to exist. Nothing hinders regarding the stele as the work of a Cretan artist; it is certainly contemporary with Cresilas. An illustrated catalogue of the mar-

ble sculptures in Candia is in preparation by L. Savignoni. In *Revue des Études Anciennes*, V, 1903, pp. 120–123 (pl.; cut), P. PERDRIZET publishes the same stele. The youth was represented as a hunter, for he carried the bow, but heroized, for he did not wear the hunter's tunic. The style indicates that it was made about 400 B.C. and under Polyclitan rather than Phidian influence. It shows a strong resemblance to the Dresden athlete and the Idolino.

CRETE. — CNOSSUS. — Excavations in 1903. — In a long letter to the London *Times*, June 5, 1903, A. J. EVANS describes his season's work at Cnossus. At the north side of the northwest court of the palace a double flight of steps, at right angles to one another and with a square bastion projecting between, led down to a square area, originally paved with cement. It seems clear that they did not lead to any megaron nor did they form a direct approach to the palace from this side. The steps and bastion would accommodate about five hundred spectators. It is scarcely likely that the space was used for bull-fights, but it may have been used for dances or pugilistic encounters, such as are shown in contemporary art. Between this area and the west court of the palace is a collection of small, irregular rooms, whose foundations belong to the "Minoan Middle Period." Possibly they formed an early shrine and its dependencies, and hence were preserved when the later palace was built. Among other fine objects found here was a deposit of bronze vessels decorated in relief, of a technique and beauty superior to any of those from Mycenae. They belong to the latest period of the palace. In the "magazines," thirty more cists were found beneath the long gallery, and in one the remains of a wooden chest, which had been covered with a mosaic of porcelain and crystal plaques. The wood work and porcelain had been also covered with gold-leaf. Near the chest was a large bronze handle. The earlier strata show a long course of civilization before the late Minoan period of the present palace, which is not later than the sixteenth century B.C. The objects of the Hyksos period and the twelfth dynasty take us back at least to the beginning of the second millennium B.C. In some ways, especially in the ceramic ware, these earlier days were the more brilliant. The prehistoric houses outside the palace were examined, and a miniature palace excavated. The plan of the whole upper story, which was reached by two staircases, can be easily seen. The building shows uniformity of structure, and the architectural style of the later palace period in its purer form. The walls are seldom of rubble, but more often of large gypsum blocks covered with a thin coat of painted plaster. One room with a monolith in the centre shows the sockets in the wall for the beams which sustained the floor above. The megaron has at the inner end a raised balustrade supporting two columns, between which three steps ascend to a square niche containing the remains of a gypsum seat or throne. The whole bears an extraordinary resemblance to the later basilica. It is probable that the building was a royal villa, for which its situation in a cool valley near a stream is very suitable.

In the *Times*, June 10, 1903, G. A. MACMILLAN publishes a telegram from A. J. Evans, reporting "a discovery of extraordinary interest" at the close of the season. The excavation of a depression in the basement of the shrine off the central court uncovered two large walled depositaries containing cult objects and decorative furniture belonging to the sanctuary. These were largely of native porcelain, including vases, inlays, and small reliefs of

great spirit. More important is a series of porcelain figures, about 1 foot in height, representing the goddess and her votaries. The goddess is represented with snakes coiled about her hair and forming her zone; she holds them out by their necks. Her form is finely modelled, and every detail of the embroidered dress is reproduced, even to the lacing of the bodice. The remains of a chest, with crystal inlays lined with gold foil, and a hoard of seal impressions from lost documents were also found. Some of the sealings were inscribed with linear script, while others contain representations of a god and goddess accompanied by lions.

CRETE. — GOULAS. — Topography. — In *B.C.H.* XXV, 1901, pp. 282–307 (2 pls.; 6 cuts), J. DEMARGUE begins the publication of the results of the excavations at Goulas in Crete in 1899 and 1900. This paper contains a full description of the topography of the region and a detailed description of the site. The remains seem to show that the city was built according to a definite plan, and underwent but few modifications. There is an absence of fine buildings, though there is some difference between the private houses. Ordinarily these consist of a front court and two connecting rooms on the ground-floor, though they may have had an upper story. The roofs seem to have been generally flat, though in some cases they were tiled. The excavations and a prolonged examination did not confirm the view that this was a Mycenaean city, as only four possible Mycenaean objects were found. It seems to have been a city of the archaic Greek epoch, which continued to exist until perhaps the second century B.C., preserving its ancient traditions. An inscription of the third century B.C. shows that it was the ancient Lato. Later articles will give a detailed description of the discoveries.

CRETE. — HAGIA TRIADA. — Italian Excavations in 1903. — According to the *Kölnische Zeitung*, the Italians at Hagia Triada (Herakleion), near Phaestos, have continued the excavation of the small Mycenaean palace, which has been found to contain *megara* for men and women, baths, and storerooms, but no cisterns nor conduits. The two staircases, which led to the upper rooms, are only partially preserved. The small objects found include two hundred clay seals and twenty tablets with Cretan script, as well as bronze kettles and figures of women and animals, a steatite vase, with relief decoration representing Mycenaean warriors, and nineteen talents of bronze, *i.e.* quadrangular bronze plates, each weighing about 1283 gr. (*Wochenschrift für klass. Philologie*, 1903, col. 588–589. See also London *Times*, May 4, 1903.)

CRETE. — PHAESTOS. — Italian Excavations in 1902. — In *Rend. Acc. Lincei*, XI, 1902, pp. 512–536 (2 plans), L. PERNIER presents a summary report of the excavations in the palace of the third acropolis from February to May, 1902. The work comprised the excavation of the untouched portions of the palace to the west of the great court, at the northeast corner of the hill and north of the women's quarters, and also a careful study and restoration (so far as needful) of the part uncovered previously. The new portions showed decided similarity to the Mycenaean palaces already known, and especially to some of the arrangements at Cnossus. Excavations beneath the surface of the Mycenaean palace brought to light here also evidences of earlier structures with fragments of monochrome and Kamares pottery. Detailed reports are to appear in *Mon. Ant.*

CRETE. — The Recent Excavations. — In the *Nation*, June 11 and 18, 1903, are two interesting letters by R. B. RICHARDSON, describing the recent discoveries at Cnossus, Hagia Triada, and Phaestos and the museum at Candia (Herakleion).

DELOS. — Renewal of Excavations. — The Duc de Loubat, who has given largely to further the progress of American archaeology, has, since becoming a Corresponding Member of the Academie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres, shown interest in classical archaeology also. Through the late president, G. Perrot, he has recently given 50,000 francs, which is to be used for new excavations at Delos, under the direction of T. Homolle. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1903, pp. 178–179.)

DELPHI. — Opening of the Museum. — On May 2, 1903, the new Syngros Museum at Delphi was formally transferred to the Greek Government by T. Homolle, the Director of the French School at Athens. Speeches were made by Messrs. Mavromichalis, Minister of Education and the Fine Arts; Homolle; Cavvadias, Ephor-General of Antiquities; Chaumié, the French Minister of Public Instruction; and several others. In the theatre dances were performed, and athletic contests held in the stadium. An interesting summary of the French work at Delphi and a description of the exercises are given by DEMETRIUS KALOPOTHAKES in the *Nation*, May 28, 1903.

EUBOEA. — Inscriptions. — Ἐφ. Ἀρχ. 1902, col. 97–123, contains Euboean inscriptions published by G. A. PAPABASILEIOS. The first is the most important, being a decree of the Eretrians providing for the proper celebration of the Artemisia. Musical contests are instituted, and the prizes for each contest fixed. There are also regulations for the sacrifices and the procession. This decree was also published in Ἀθηνᾶ, XIV, 1902, pp. 357–363, by I. D. PHOKITES, and his text, which differs somewhat from that in Ἐφ. Ἀρχ., is reprinted in the *Wochenschrift für klass. Philologie*, 1903, col. 328–329. The decree cannot be far from the end of the fifth century B.C., and shows incomplete use of the Ionic alphabet. Two other inscriptions, also found in Aulonarion, are fragments of lists of victors. Forty-four inscriptions from the Museum at Chalcis are also published. Most of them are funerary and very brief. One, inscribed under and around the foot of a little cantharus, reads δαίτωνι ἀτέλεστα γίνεσθαι τἀγαθὰ | καὶ πάντα τά τε ὄντα καὶ εἴ τι ἐλπίσει. | πάντα τἀγαθὰ ἀμήχανα κἄπορα αὐτοῖ. The article concludes with six short inscriptions from Eretria and five from Vathy.

ITHACA. — Inscriptions. — In *Athen. Mitth.* XXVII, 1902, pp. 372–376, E. PREUNER publishes corrections and additions to the inscriptions from Ithaca in *C.I.G.S.* III, from an article by JOHN LEE, 'Antiquarian Researches in the Ionian Islands in the Year 1812.' (*Archaeologia*, XXXIII, 1849, pp. 36–54; 2 pls.) No. 656 is thus clearly shown to be a modern addition to the golden band. Four new sepulchral inscriptions are added to those in the *Corpus*, and it is shown that Nos. 626 and 627 are from Same, not Ithaca. On pp. 377–378, H. VON PROTT adds twelve unpublished sepulchral inscriptions and brick stamps from Ithaca. None seem of importance.

LEUCAS. — Inscriptions. — *Athen. Mitth.* XXVII, 1902, pp. 353–367, contains 'Inscriptions from Leucas,' by E. PREUNER. The greater part of

the article is given to corrections and additions from the Συλλογὴ τῶν Λευκαδίων ἐπιγραφῶν of I. N. STAMATELOS to the inscriptions in *C.I.G.S.* III, 534–599, 989–990. It is shown that 540 and 989 are in all probability forgeries of Petrizzopulos. In conclusion are published six new inscriptions collected during the Dörpfeld-Goekoop excavations in 1901. Five of these are mere names or letters, but the sixth is an inscription in the Corinthian alphabet of the first half of the sixth century, Εὐφραῖός μ' ἀνέθεκε τἀθάναι. It is engraved on the bronze crest of a helmet, which once belonged to a statuette of Athena. It is said to have been found at Sto Gulá, a small plateau in the mountains, where, however, excavations yielded nothing of value beyond confirmation of the existence of a lonely sanctuary of Athena. On pp. 368–371, W. KOLBE publishes twenty-five more inscriptions from Leucas, copied in 1902. All are from grave stelae, and contain only the names and in one case the age of the deceased.

ORCHOMENOS. — Excavations in 1903. — According to the *Münchener Allgemeine Zeitung*, the excavations of Furtwängler and Bulle at Orchomenos were directed especially to the discovery of the palace and town of the Minyae, and were completely successful. On a terrace above the spring of the Charites, Akidalia, were found the remains of a large palace of the best Mycenaean period, the walls of which had been decorated with paintings on stucco, consisting partly of ornamental patterns and partly of human figures at rest or in violent activity. Many vases were found, including a large 'Bügelkanne' with a painted inscription in Cretan characters. Many strata were found below the Mycenaean palace, and in the lower levels circular buildings of crude brick on stone foundations. In the graves of the lower levels the bodies were in the cramped position found in neolithic burials, and the graves were lined with clay slabs. In the upper levels were Mycenaean and "geometric" graves, the latter containing gold ornaments. Many vases and other utensils were found in all the graves. From the classical period is a bronze tablet with an interesting inscription. The objects found cover a period of two thousand years. (*Wochenschrift für klass. Philologie*, 1903, col. 500.)

PAROS. — The Asclepieum and the Pythium. — In *Athen. Mitth.* XXVII, 1902, pp. 189–238 (3 pls.; 25 figs.), O. RUBENSOHN publishes his third report on Paros, containing the description of the Pythium and Asclepieum. Both sanctuaries lie on terraces near a bay west of Paroikia. The lower terrace has been known as the site of the Asclepieum since the time of Cyriacus, but the scanty remains of the Pythium on the terrace above were discovered and identified by Rubensohn. Almost nothing remains except the supporting wall at the back of the lower terrace and traces of two walls, which seem to have been part of the *peribolos* of the Pythium. Probably there was a small temple in the northwest corner and an altar in the centre. The identification is rendered certain by fragmentary inscriptions, including a block with the name Μικκιάδης in characters bearing the closest resemblance to the Archermus basis from Delos. The inscriptions are to appear in *I. G. Ins.* V. Of the Asclepieum also the remains are little more than foundation walls and a few Doric architectural members in the style of the fourth century. The very detailed description shows that there was an early structure on the site, apparently connected with a spring which flows from the rock at the back of the terrace. At a

later period, probably during the fourth century, a new spring was opened near the centre of this rock, the old one closed, and a new sanctuary laid out, apparently consisting of a court containing a large altar, with a colonnade at the rear, and perhaps in front, and rooms at either end, with porticos on the outside. There are no remains of a temple. The inscriptions are summarily noted, and nine published in full. All will appear in *I. G. Ins.* V. A lead nail, with the inscription ΓΥΡ, seems a charm against fire, which is shown by one of the inscriptions to have been much dreaded. Among the sculptures is an 'Apollo' statue of Parian marble; it belongs to the Samo-Naxian group, and most nearly resembles the Apollo of Thera. As the earliest inscription mentioning Asclepius is of the fourth century, Rubensohn concludes that this terrace with its spring was originally sacred to Apollo Pythius, who was replaced at the end of the fifth century by Asclepius and Hygieia.

A Treaty with Thasos. — In *Athen. Mitth.* XXVII, 1902, pp. 273–288, O. RUBENSOHN publishes an inscription from Paros containing a treaty between Paros and Thasos. The stone is fragmentary, containing little more than a portion of the oaths of the contracting parties. The character of the writing and the pure Ionic dialect indicate a date not later than the early part of the fourth century. A consideration of the history of the last years of the Peloponnesian War, combined with the scanty indications of the inscription, leads to the conclusion that the treaty is connected with the revolt of the two islands in 411 B.C. The union of the mother city and the colony seems to have been dissolved somewhat later, as they entered the second Athenian league separately. It was renewed later by the democracy, for in an inscription from the Asclepieum the Parian proxeny is conferred upon Κηφισοφῶν Κεφαλίωνος, Athenian general in 340 and 339 B.C., for services περὶ τὸν δῆμον τὸμ Παρίων καὶ Θασίων. The close relations of Paros to Athens are shown in another decree in honor of Athenian Amphictyons of the year 341–40. The inscriptions are to appear in *I. G. Ins.* V. 109, 116, 113.

TEGEA. — Excavations in 1900–01. — *B.C.H.* XXV, 1901, pp. 241–281 (6 pls.; 11 cuts), contains a summary report on the excavations at Tegea in 1900–01, by G. MENDEL. The first season was hampered by incomplete expropriation, so that only the foundations at the east end of the temple and a part of the north and south sides have been well cleared; the central portion has not been touched, and the west end only cleared to the upper course of the foundations. The soil to a depth of about 2.50 m. is more or less recent, then comes a narrow layer of black earth rich in bronzes and pottery, all showing geometric or Mycenaean decoration. There is no example of Corinthian or black-figured ware in it. This layer is found inside the temple, and seems to extend some distance toward the north. It indicates probably an open temenos before the first temple attributed by Pausanias to Aleus. There seems evidence for believing that the temple of Scopas was the fourth, not the third, structure on the site. About the temple are many Byzantine walls of considerable size and depth, belonging to a palace or convent. They are built of old material, and their destruction has yielded most of the sculpture found. The foundation walls show the dimensions of the peristyle to have been 50.05 m. × 21.30 m.; the temple proper was 35.45 m. × 11.90 m., and the cella was 26.95 m. long. There was a ramp at the eastern end and another on the northern side, leading

apparently from a well, which perhaps corresponds to the sacred spring. The architectural fragments found are consistent with Pausanias's statement that all three orders were used in the building. A wall outside may confirm Milchhöfer's theory of an Ionic colonnade outside the temple. The style of these fragments resembles that of the great temples of Asia Minor of the end of the fourth century, and indicates that it is through Scopas that the Greek architecture of the fifth century is connected with the Ionian and Carian of the fourth. Nine fragments of sculpture are briefly described, pending a more elaborate study. Six of these are mere fragments, but the seventh is a head of Heracles, showing all the characteristics of the heads already known, though the style is ruder; the eighth is a female torso in a short tunic, which is probably the Atalanta of the east pediment, and the ninth is a female head almost perfectly preserved and of great charm. An appendix enumerates a number of other monuments in private houses or the little museums at Palaea-Episcopi and Piali. Five heads, eight reliefs, including two of Asclepius and Hygieia and one of the Dioscuri, and four capitals of Ionic antae are described. Only three fragmentary inscriptions were found, but thirty-four unpublished inscriptions from the neighborhood are given. Four are in the epichoric alphabet. Noteworthy is $+ + = \xi$, otherwise unknown. Most of them are very fragmentary, but one is an epigram from a public monument, probably of about 370–69 B.C., and there are three late metrical epitaphs.

THEBES. — Stelae with Engraved Decorations. — In the Museum at Thebes, Vollgraff has discovered three funeral stelae decorated with figures drawn in outline. Two of them are well preserved and show a warrior with helmet and shield, a spear in his right hand and the sheathed sword in his left. One of them is young and wears a flowing chlamys, his helmet is wreathed with laurel, and his shield bears a representation of the conflict of Bellerophon with the Chimaera. These monuments are of the first third of the fourth century B.C. The third stele is fragmentary. (HOMOLLE, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1902, pp. 715–716.)

THESPIAE. — The Monument to the Muses. — In *B.C.H.* XXVI, 1902, pp. 129–160 (cut), P. JAMOT continues his account of the discoveries at Thespiae in 1888–1891 (see *B.C.H.* X, XV, XVIII, XIX), by a discussion of the 'Monument of the Muses in the Grove of Helicon and the Poet Honestus.' To the seven inscriptions from the base of the monument dedicated by the Thespians to the Heliconian Muses (*C.I.G.S.* I, 1797–1799, 1802–1805) he has added two more, belonging to Melpomene and Calliope, and proposes to assign the sixth place to Erato and the seventh to Clio. Nos. 1800 and 1801 of the *Corpus* do not belong to this monument. The dedication and names of the Muses are in the Boeotian dialect, but the distichs by Honestus are naturally Ionic. Honestus seems to be the Corinthian of the Anthology (IX, 216), and as another epigram by him from Thespiae is in honor of Julia, daughter of Augustus, his date and that of the monument is approximately fixed. The artist of the monument is unknown. Other inscriptions show this was not the only monument of the kind, and there is nothing to connect it with those described by Pausanias, who at any rate does not give a complete description of the sanctuary. A small marble statue of a Muse of Graeco-Roman work is published. An appendix contains six more inscriptions. One is a dedication of the Thes-

pians to Mnemosyne and the Muses, containing three elegiac couplets in which the Muses are said to sing various aspects of their mother, Mnemosyne. This leads to a discussion of the division of functions among the Muses. Another is the tribute of Honestus to Julia. The last two are bases set up by Philetaerus, son of Eumenes, and Philetaerus, son of Attalus. The latter is identified with the founder of the Pergamene dynasty, the former may be his nephew or a son of Eumenes I, who died before his father. This basis was later used to receive two elegiac couplets by Honestus.

ITALY

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE HISTORICAL SCIENCES. — The *Revue des Études Anciennes*, V, 1903, pp. 192–195, contains a brief summary by G. RADET of the more important topics presented at the Congress at Rome, April 2–9, 1903. Archaeology held a prominent place. G. Boni explained the results of the excavations in the Forum on the ground, and also by an illustrated lecture. Other reports were by P. Orsi on the results of fourteen years' study in southeastern Sicily, with special reference to the deposits of Sicilian, Mycenaean, and Greek pottery, and also on his recent discoveries in Bruttium and Calabria, at Sybaris, the necropolis of Spezzano, and Locri. G. Patroni described the work in Campania and Lucania, especially at Numistrone; Quagliati, the excavations in Apulia; and Savignoni, the discoveries at Norba and Sermoneta in 1901 and 1902, including at the former a necropolis of the iron age, and at the latter four temples of the Roman period. Mengarelli gave an account of the excavations at Conca (Satricum) in Latium, and the researches in Cisalpine Gaul were discussed by Eusebio and Tamarelli. Montelius read an important paper on the relations between Italy and the Scandinavian peninsula from the early bronze age to the Roman period, which he held were continued without interruption by a trade route across Austria. Papers by Orsi and Ghirardini discussed Mycenaean products and influence in Italy. Collignon traced the type of the "Piangenti" from the Mycenaean idols to the Mourners of the Sidon Sarcophagi. Lafaye discussed funeral monuments with representations of dice-playing. Petersen gave the historical results of the interpretation of Trajan's Column. Ashby presented some unpublished drawings of the Via Appia by Carlo Fabruzzi. Strzygowski described some basilicas of Asia Minor with hemispherical vaulting, in a paper on art in Rome, Milan, and Ravenna during the reigns of Diocletian and Constantine. Conway, in discussing the inscription from Praesos discovered by the British School, maintained that it was earlier than 500 B.C., and in an Indo-European language presenting some analogies to Oscan. A general description of the Congress is given in the *Nation*, May 7, 1903.

NEW LAW FOR THE PROTECTION OF ART TREASURES. — The London *Times*, June 17, 1903, publishes a long letter from its Rome correspondent on the new Italian law for the protection of art treasures. The law is now uniform over the whole of Italy. The export tax is fixed at 5% *ad valorem* for objects valued at less than 5000 lire, and increases by 2% for each additional 5000 lire until the maximum of 20% is reached. Objects belonging to ecclesiastical and public collections are declared inalienable. A catalogue of all objects in public or private collections is to

be made, and those objects which are considered of extreme importance will be declared inalienable. When any object is offered for sale, the government has the right of preëmption on equal conditions with any would-be purchaser. The value of an object for export is estimated by the owner, checked by a government agent, and in case of dispute, determined by arbitrators. The government is given the right to sell or exchange duplicates. Foreign institutions or citizens may now obtain permission to excavate, subject to rules similar to those in force in other countries. The letter discusses further the present unsatisfactory conditions, and, while noting some weak points in the new law, regards it as on the whole a great improvement.

ANCONA. — Discovery of a Necropolis. — At Ancona, outside the Porta Cavour, a necropolis of the pre-Roman and Roman periods has been discovered. A detailed description of several tombs and their contents is given by E. BRIZIO in *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 437–463 (34 figs.). The pre-Roman tombs and their contents — swords, fibulae, necklaces, etc. — are of the Novilara type. The Roman tombs indicate in some cases the custom of burial, in others that of cremation. The first are chambers of brick or stone, in two of which were found considerable remains of the funeral couches. These are made of iron rods passing through cylinders of bone, the elevated head and foot of the couch being decorated with projecting heads cut from bone. A coin found in one of these tombs fixes its date approximately in the middle of the second century B.C. Another contained gold earrings of curious design, gold rings, and a gold necklace. The cremation tombs were simply holes containing the funeral urn. The urns were of various types. Remains of an *ustrinum* were discovered. These discoveries are also briefly described from the *Vossische Zeitung* in the *Wochenschrift für klass. Philologie*, 1903, col. 336.

CORNETO. — An Early Vase. — In the Vienna Museum of Antiquities is a small pot of reddish yellow clay from Corneto. On the front is rudely modelled a complete human face, and the vase is also decorated with a dark brown paint. The face is colored, and on the sides are two flying swans. Color is also used on the foot, handle, and rim. Vases with human features are found in Etruscan ware, but other examples are of bucchero clay, and otherwise undecorated. This vase belongs in the period of the post-Corinthian black-figured technique. A similar, but much ruder, vase is in the Vienna *Museum für Kunst und Industrie*. (O. EGGER, *Jh. Oesterr. Arch. I.* VI, 1903, pp. 66–68; 5 cuts.)

FLORENCE. — The François Vase. — The missing fragment of the François vase was returned to the Museum on March 1, 1903, by an unknown visitor, who placed it on a marble basin in one of the halls of the Egyptian section, where it was found the next morning by an attendant. It has been replaced in the vase, which is thus restored to its condition before the accident. (L. A. MILANI, *Atene e Roma*, VI, 1903, col. 59.)

PAGANICA. — Tombs and a Temple. — At Paganica, tombs have been found, formed of stones which came, as is indicated by an inscription found in the neighborhood, from a temple of Hercules. (N. PERSICHETTI, *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 470–472.)

POMPEII. — Excavations in 1902. — At Pompeii, in August, 1902, accumulations from earlier excavations were removed from Reg. VI, Ins.

XVI. With the excavation of this *insula* the excavation of the region will be complete. (R. PARIBENI, *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 468–469.)

Bronze Statuettes. — In *Berl. Phil. W.* 1903, col. 156–158, F. HAUSER describes two bronze statuettes recently found near Pompeii. One is a seated Heracles of the type commonly referred to the Heracles Epitrapezius of Lysippus. It is rather poor Roman work, but very well preserved, lacking neither the little cantharus nor the club. The other has been already published, though poorly, in *Not. Scavi*, 1901, p. 299. It is certainly a Greek original, and represents Hermes standing, with wings on his heels and probably the caduceus in his left hand. His head is wound with bands, such as are found on athlete statues, and he is therefore considered as god of the palaestra. The head, however, is plainly the portrait of a Seleucid, and probably of Antiochus VIII, Grypus. Its value for the history of art lies in its being a work from Antioch in the last years of the second century B.C.

ROME. — Reconstruction of the Marble Plan. — In Rome a new section of the Conservatori Palace has been opened in which the municipality has properly arranged works of art discovered on municipal territory since 1870. The contents are as far as possible arranged topographically, one room containing the objects from the Gardens of Lamia on the Esquiline, another those from the Gardens of Maecenas, and so forth. On the north side of the garden the bare wall has been used for a partial reconstruction of the marble plan of Rome. Of the 1049 fragments, only 167 have as yet been assigned to the proper places. The work has been under the charge of Lanciani, with valuable assistance from Hülsen and others. (R. LANCIANI, *Athen.* 1903, 2, p. 67.) The plan is the work of many hands, and shows differences both in the quality and thickness of the marble blocks and in the execution. While the scale is in general 1 : 250, the Palatine and Forum show a scale of 1 : 200. The greater part of the ninth region is now pieced together, from the Saepta Julia to the Island of the Tiber and the Theatre of Marcellus. Another section includes the Temple of Divus Claudius, parts of the Colosseum and the Thermae of Trajan and the Porticus Liviae on the Esquiline. Only the ascent to the Capitol can be recognized, and nothing can be referred with certainty to the Palatine. Only about one-fifteenth of the whole plan has been recovered. (F. BRUNSWICK, *Berl. Phil. W.* 1903, col. 766–767.) The new study of the fragments has resulted in the recognition of the so-called "Divorum," which lay between the Saepta Julia and the Thermae of Agrippa. It was a long rectangle, with eighty columns on the sides and sixteen at the ends, within which was a grove and small altar. It was entered through a large double-gated arch between small chapels. Hülsen considers the full name to have been *Templum Divorum Aedes Divi Vespasiani et Titi*, and the builder to have been Domitian. The Serapeum has also been found near by, and the Isaeum, its continuation. (F. BRUNSWICK, *Berl. Phil. W.* 1903, col. 574–575.)

Excavations near the Forum. — The work in the Forum has been partly given to further investigation of the prehistoric necropolis, partly to repairing the Arch of Severus, and partly to connecting the Forum and the Palatine, in which great progress has been made. The road from the Arch of Titus to the Palatine has been followed further, and remains of build-

ings earlier than the Domus Gaiana have been found. Excavations to the southwest of the temple of Augustus have not as yet yielded much except remains of *tabernae* and of a private house. On the Palatine excavation beyond the northeast end of the Stadium has uncovered some remains of a building, beneath which are large tanks to which water was brought by a branch of the Aqua Claudia. (T. ASHBY, JR., *Cl. R.* XVII, 1903, pp. 136–137.)

In May two more graves were found in the Forum. Both were of young boys, and in each case the body had been enclosed in the hollow trunk of a tree. The usual red and black vases were also found. (L. A. cited in *Wochenshcrift für klass. Philologie*, June 3, 1903.) The prehistoric graves found near the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina do not differ essentially from the graves of the Viminal and Esquiline. It is clear that they belong to a people who practised cremation on their first arrival, and subsequently changed this to inhumation. The two methods were not in vogue at the same time. (R. LANCIANI, *Athen.* 1903, 2, p. 68.)

In the excavations between the upper part of the Sacra Via and the Palatine a drain was found which had been repaired in later times with blocks from ruined monuments. Here was found a marble slab containing part of an inscription in honor of Thermantia, mother of the emperor Theodosius, erected apparently by Ceionius Rufius Albinus, *praefectus urbi* from 389–391 A.D. (G. GATTI, *Rend. Acc. Lincei*, XI, 1902, pp. 587–591.)

Mr. Lionel Phillips has made an additional gift of £4000 to the Italian government for the purchase of three more houses bordering on the Forum. This will make possible the complete excavation of the Basilica Aemilia, and the entrance to the Forum of Nerva, as well as a proper display of the Temple of Antoninus and Faustina. (*Athen.* April 18, 1903.)

Excavations at the Piazza Venezia. — The block between the Piazza di Venezia, Macello de' Corvi, Forum of Trajan, Piazza dei SS. Apostoli, and Via Nazionale has been destroyed. This has at once brought to light some interesting objects including a good bust of Didia Clara, daughter of the emperor Didius Julianus (A.D. 198). In the neighborhood seems to have been the house of a senator named Laurentius. (R. LANCIANI, *Athen.* February 7, 1903.) Further excavations between the Piazza di Venezia and the Forum of Trajan have led to the discovery of large foundations of an unknown building, a hoard of worthless fourth-century coins, and some remarkably delicate architectural carvings in marble. Many columns, capitals, stamped bricks, a bronze lamp inlaid with silver, and numerous inscriptions on slabs used in the construction of later buildings have also been found. (R. LANCIANI, *Athen.* 1903, 2, p. 68.)

Monument of Avilius Teres. — In the course of alterations in the Castle of St. Angelo further fragments from the monument of Avilius Teres, the chariot driver of the time of Domitian, came to light. A part of the inscription has long been known. It is now possible to restore about one-half of the text, which was in three parts. First came a list of the victories of Avilius, then the names of the horses he had driven, and lastly a list of his improvements in harnessing, etc., and the names of the vanquished charioteers. (R. LANCIANI, *Athen.* February 7, 1903.)

Various Minor Discoveries. — In the work on the new hospital for convalescents near S. Stefano Rotondo various architectural fragments have come

to light. — The pavement of an ancient street has been found in and near the Piazza Colonna; the direction of an inscribed pipe found here confirms the previous supposition as to the location of the station of the first cohort of the *vigiles*. In the same place architectural fragments and fragmentary sepulchral inscriptions have been found. In *Athen.* February 7, 1903, R. LANCIANI, in reporting this discovery, declines to accept this interpretation of the inscription on the water-pipe, which reads [*sub cura*] *i Phoebiani trib(uni) c(o)ho(rtis) pr(imae) vig(ilum)*. He holds that the pipe is connected with a system of hydrants for use against fires, which were under the control of the *cohortes vigilum*. — In the Villa Torlonia, opposite Via Alessandria, remains have been found of a wall of *opus reticulatum*, which belonged to tombs that lined the ancient street; also cinerary urns. (G. GATTI, *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 463–465, 467–468.) — Excavation has been continued in the church of S. Saba on the Aventine. In the right nave, besides the eight sarcophagi already reported, eight tombs have been discovered, and a common trench containing numerous remains of human skeletons; also a large sculptured sarcophagus, a piece of ancient pavement of marble, tufa, and travertine, and remains of walls. (M. E. CANNIZZARO and I. C. GAVINI, *ibid.* pp. 465–466; 2 figs.)

SAN MARZANO AND POGGIOMARINO. — Professors Dall' Osso and Pais, who have been engaged in the archaeological investigations in San Marzano and Poggiomarino on the eastern slope of Mt. Vesuvius, report some exceptionally interesting finds. Among these are the remains of an extensive villa dating from the period of Augustus. This building was found several metres below the present surface, and had been completely covered by fields under cultivation. The excavated portions of the villa show an absolute absence of ashes or lava, and it is clear that they were not destroyed by the eruption. This is new evidence proving the correctness of Pliny's statement, that during the eruption of 79 A.D. a strong south wind blew all the ashes to the north side of the volcano, and that the eastern slope was left perfectly intact. But the special significance of the new find consists in this, that the foundation walls of the villa are separated by a stratum of $1\frac{1}{2}$ metres from a stratum of ashes, beneath which prehistoric tombs were discovered. The ash stratum, then, was the result of an eruption that antedated by hundreds of years the famous destruction in the first century; in the valley of the Sarna are the remains of several villages destroyed by Vesuvius in prehistoric times. Professor Dall' Osso has undertaken extensive diggings to uncover these. (*Nation*, June 25, 1903.)

SARDINIA. — Primitive Tombs in Cagliari. — In *B. Paletn. It.* 1902, pp. 195–203 (4 figs.), E. MANNAI and R. LODDO report the discovery of primitive tombs and stone implements in the province of Cagliari, Sardinia.

SICILY. — RIVETAZZO. — Excavation of a Necropolis. — In *B. Paletn. It.* 1903, pp. 23–28 (plate), P. ORSI reports the result of excavations at Rivetazzo near Syracuse. The necropolis excavated there is the only one which represents all three phases of Sicel civilization.

TIVOLI. — Inscribed Pedestals. — At Tivoli, near the *mensae ponderariae* found in 1883, two pedestals of statues set up by the freedman M. Varenus Diphilus to his master M. Lartidius and his mistress Varena Maior, have been recently found. On one pedestal is a relief of Hercules, in a

trailing *tunica*, with sleeves, and a richly ornamented band under the arms. (R. LANCIANI, *Athen.* February 7, 1903.)

VAYES. — A Neolithic Settlement. — A neolithic settlement at Vayes in the Valle di Susa was excavated in November, 1900, and July, 1901. A partial report of the discoveries — chiefly stone implements — is given by A. TARAMELLI in *B. Paletn. It.* 1903, pp. 1–23 (pl.; 3 figs.).

VERONA. — Discovery of a Villa. — At Verona remains of a suburban villa of the imperial period have been found. (C. CIPOLLA, *Not. Scavi*, 1902, pp. 435–436.)

VARIOUS MINOR DISCOVERIES. — In *B. Paletn. It.* 1902, pp. 247–256 (2 figs.), L PIGORINI notes the following discoveries. In **Istria**, in the exploration of the ancient Nesazio, stones with Mycenaean decoration have been found, indicating an earlier civilization than that hitherto discovered. (See p. 389 *infra.*) Pre-Roman antiquities, chiefly of terra-cotta, have recently come to light in **Padua**. A vase of the Villanova type, formed of bronze plates, found at **Orvieto** and now in the Chigi Museum in Siena, has been recently published by Pellegrini, who believes it to be an Etruscan product of the eighth or seventh century B.C. Pigorini thinks it an importation from the East. *Id. Ibid.* pp. 38–39, reports the discovery of neolithic dwellings near **Faenza**, and, *Ibid.* pp. 42–43, the discovery of stone implements indicating a neolithic settlement near **Cagliari.**

SPAIN

SANTIPONCE. — Statue of Diana. — A statue of Diana, described as a good reproduction of a well-known Roman type, has been found at Santiponce, the ancient Italica, on the right bank of the Guadalquivir near Seville. Excavations at the site should prove profitable, as the place was important in ancient times. (DIEULAFOY, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1903, p. 38.)

VILLANEUVA Y GELTRU. — Terra-cotta Figure of a Goddess. — The collection of Victor Balaguer in the Museum of Villaneuva y Geltru contains the upper part of the terra-cotta figure of a goddess. She wears a stephané and above this a high polos upon which appear a sheaf of wheat and feathers. The color is well preserved, but the work is poor, as the coroplast has scarcely retouched the figure, though it has been made in a worn mould. The lower part of the figure was closely wrapped, and does not seem to have had much resemblance to the human form. It seems to represent Isis-Demeter and to be a product of Alexandrian syncretism, though no exactly similar figures are known. (P. PARIS, *Revue des Études Anciennes*, V, 1903, pp. 15–18; pl.)

FRANCE

COLLECTION OF BAS-RELIEFS OF ROMAN GAUL. — The Minister of Public Instruction and the Fine Arts has decided to publish a collection of the bas-reliefs of Roman Gaul. All the monuments are to be photographed, and a text is to be added giving the provenience, size, etc. The work is to be prepared by Captain Espérandieu, in connection with the Museum of Saint-Germain. (*R. Arch.* I, 1903, p. 286.)

ARLES. — Discovery of Architectural Sculptures. — At the pulling down of a block of old houses on the eastern side of the Roman Theatre at Arles, near the Roman city gates, numerous fragments of ancient architecture were discovered, which are supposed to have been built into the fortifi-

cations after the invasion of the Saracens in the eighth century. Some blocks of stone bore interesting chiselled decorations; one, almost complete and undamaged, is ornamented with a frieze of the heads of bulls and open jaws of lions in bas-relief, and must have formerly belonged to the outer wall of the theatre; another, which is adorned with a chariot, led by winged genii, is assumed to have belonged to the Roman circus. Portions of columns were also found, which are encircled with vines, from which small human figures and birds peep out. Fragments of the bas-reliefs of an Arch of Triumph of the third century have been found in such quantity that it is almost possible to reconstruct the arch with them. (*Athen.* March 16, 1903.) See also *R. Arch.* I, 1903, pp. 412–413, from *Chron. d. Arts.*

CHASSENARD. — A Roman Grave. — In Auvergne, near Clermont, at Chassenard (Allier) and Martres-de-Veyre, were found, many years ago, two Gallo-Roman graves of special value. In the latter were preserved all the garments and ornaments, as well as the pottery, buried with a young Arvernian woman. The former is described by J. DÉCHELETTE in *R. Arch.* I, 1903, pp. 235–258 (13 cuts). The ashes had been buried in a bronze vase inside a large *dolium* of gray clay. The vase contained also a mask of iron, remnants of a *lorica hamata*, *gladius*, *cingulum*, *torques*, and *corniculum*. The mask as a piece of armor is discussed, and other examples cited. The *corniculum* is identified with small ornaments, lyre-shaped, with two serpents for the arms. It has hitherto been known only through the literature. There were also found bronze vases and strigils, two silver coins of Caligula, and two iron dies and their counters for coining money. Both were blank. This leads to a publication and discussion of six matrices found at Paray-le-Monial in 1863, and belonging to types of Augustus, Tiberius, and Caligula. These are associated with the visit of Caligula to Gaul in 40 A.D., and to the same period the grave at Chassenard is assigned. A grave at Neuvy-Pailloux, in which two iron masks were found, is shown by the potters' stamps to belong between 25 A.D. and 70 A.D. Of six examples of these iron masks, the four which can be dated are earlier than 70 A.D.

FONT-DE-GAUME. — Palaeolithic Paintings. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1903, pp. 117–129 (5 cuts), Dr. CAPITAN and Abbé BREUIL describe a series of remarkable palaeolithic decorations in the cave of Font-de-Gaume, near Eyzies (Dordogne), discovered by them in 1901. They are partly carved and partly painted in red and black. In some cases, carvings have been later covered with paint. The animals represented include the aurochs, reindeer, antelope, mammoth, and others. They are drawn in the inmost recesses of the cave, and can only have been executed by artificial light. It is suggested that they were made in order to obtain some power over the animals, which are exclusively those useful to the primitive man. In *Ibid.* pp. 130–134, E. T. HAMY adds a brief discussion of this superstition, and notes that the paintings seem later than the carvings, and that in one case a good carving of reindeer has been colored in part by an artist who had never seen the animals.

MEAUX. — Relief of Venus and Adonis. — In *Revue des Études Anciennes*, V, 1903, pp. 79–80 (cut), G. GASSIES publishes a relief representing Venus and Adonis, found at Meaux in 1899. It seems to be earlier than the third century of our era, and, like most of the Gallo-Roman reliefs, is of moderate size. Both figures are nude, and Venus holds a mirror in her right hand.

Such groups are due to the influence of Syrian cults under the Empire, and are frequent on funeral monuments. This relief seems to have formed part of a monument similar to that at Igel.

PARIS. — A Gallo-Roman Necropolis. — There has been discovered, in the gravel pits on the Rue du Hameau in Paris, remains of a Gallo-Roman necropolis. Four trenches and two small pits were opened, between February 21 and March 27, 1903. All contained human bones, calcined and broken; fragments of pottery, including so-called Samian ware; and, especially, many fragments of the bones of animals, on which various devices were engraved, chiefly combinations of V, I, and X. In only one case were the bones and ashes in an urn, but in all cases the remains seem to have been covered by a slab of stone or tiles. (E. RIVIÈRE, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1903, pp. 142–151.)

SAGONNE. — Dedication to Soucona. — In December, 1899, there were discovered near Sagonne the lower part of a statue, two Gallic and some small Roman bronze coins. The inscription on the base shows that the statue was dedicated to the goddess *Soucona*, the nymph of the Sagonne. The name appears in the forms Soucona, Saucona, and Sagona. (S. R., *R. Arch.* I, 1903, p. 62.)

SAUJON. — Inscription in Unknown Alphabet. — In *Revue des Études Anciennes*, V, 1903, pp. 129–135 (pl.; 6 cuts), C. JULLIAN publishes an inscription found in the ruins of the Camp de Toulon, near Saujon. The six characters have some resemblance to the Celtiberian letters, and also to those of southern Gaul and northern Italy. It is possible that they are not ancient, but they are deeply cut, and do not resemble workmen's marks, of which a large collection is given.

VENTABREN. — Gallo-Ligurian Names in an Inscription. — Near Ventabren, between Marseilles and Aix, a tomb has been found containing a sandstone coffer with the ashes of the dead, and above, two slabs bearing inscriptions. One, in Greek characters, reads Ουενιτοουτα Κουαδρουνια, — two Celtic names; the other, in Latin, is *Vectit(us) Biraci.* (H. DE GÉRIN-RICARD and Abbé A. DAGNEL, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1903, pp. 58–61.) According to ARBOIS DE JUBAINVILLE the name *Venitouta* is Gallic, the first element being the same as the Irish *fin-*, the second the same as *túath. Quadrunia*, however, is Ligurian, and equivalent to Oscan *Petrunia*, Latin *Petronia*. The first element is *quadru*, Oscan *petru*, Latin *quatuor*. This combination of names agrees with Strabo's statement that this region was inhabited by Κελτολίγυες, *i.e.* Gallo-Ligurians. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1903, pp. 108–111.)

VILLELAURE. — A Mosaic. — At Villelaure (Vaucluse) a curious mosaic has been found. The border contains scenes of hunting, while the central picture represents the discovery by Artemis of Callisto's fault, and her punishment. Zeus and Callisto are represented on a silver vase found near Valentia in Spain. (HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1903, p. 168.)

VARIOUS MINOR DISCOVERIES. — At **Apt** (Apta Iulia) has been found a small bronze bust, representing a bearded Bacchus crowned with ivy, as well as bronzes of Vespasian, Domitian, and Trajan, one of which is a rare type. (*R. Arch.* I, 1903, pp. 282–283.) — The Roman monuments of **Arlon** (Orolanum), after a long sojourn in obscurity, have been arranged in accessible and well-lighted rooms. All have been photographed,

so that a complete catalogue can be easily made. (*R. Arch.* I, 1903, pp. 61–62.) — It is reported that the remains of a Gallo-Roman villa have been discovered near **La Borie** (Dordogne). Excavations were to be undertaken by the Societé historique et archéologique du Perigord. (*R. Arch.* I, 1903, p. 75.) — *B. Arch. C. T.* December, 1902, pp. ix–xi, contains five Latin inscriptions recently found in **Lyons**. One is from the base of a statue of a priest at the altar of the Caesars at the temple of Rome and Augustus; two others are epitaphs. — The first Roman inscription from **Vitrolles**, near Rognac, is published by M. CLERC in *Revue des Études Anciennes*, V, 1903, p. 196. It reads, *[I]uliae m[atri?]* | *[pie]ntissima[e]* | *Seruata* | *annorum XXV.*

BELGIUM

BRUSSELS. — Busts from Asia Minor. — The Museum of the Decorative Arts in Brussels contains two busts from Smyrna, of the kind which were placed on tombs. One is a female head in marble, of no great artistic value; probably a work of the first century of our era. The other, also feminine, is of terra-cotta, and attracts attention by its evident portraiture. There is good reason to believe that it has been moulded from a death-mask, and retouched by the sculptor, who has opened the eyes and sought to give an appearance of life to the face. It thus differs from the bronze funeral masks or clay masks buried with the dead, and may be connected with the use of moulds in portraiture, ascribed by Pliny to Lysistratus, brother of Lysippus. The bust, which is of about the time of Augustus, is also interesting as an Asiatic example of the revived use of terra-cotta for statues, which is so marked in Italy about this time. (M. COLLIGNON, *R. Arch.* I, 1903, pp. 1–11; 2 pls.)

GERMANY

BERLIN. — Acquisitions of Sculpture. — The recent additions to the collection of antiquities at Berlin, exclusive of finds from Asia Minor, which go to the new Pergamene Museum, are published by C. WATZINGER in *Arch. Anz.* 1903, pp. 29–41 (13 cuts). Among the most interesting are an inscribed fluted column from Melos, lacking the capital and votive statue that it supported: a small head from Selinunto, somewhat earlier than the heads from the Heraeum there; a tufa head from Attica, resembling the stele of Aristion; a statue with Roman portrait head, which has suggested the proper restoration of the "Aspasia" head in Berlin; a head of Pericles from Lesbos, a faithful, but somewhat expressionless, copy of the head by Cresilas; an original Greek male head, of about 400 B.C., Argive school; a very beautiful bronze statuette of Hypnos, from Spain, the best one known. There are twelve grave-reliefs, chiefly Attic and Boeotian, a brightly painted early tufa sarcophagus from Italy, and a few other fragments of sculpture and inscription.

Reproductions from the Berlin Museums. — Reproductions can now be had of some of the most famous ancient bronzes and silver objects in the Berlin museums, — the Dodona warrior, the Argive youth, a silver bowl with maenad from Hermopolis, pieces of the Hildesheim silver treasure, and others. (*Arch. Anz.* 1902, p. 162.)

DIEDENHOFEN. — Gallo-Roman Inscription. — At Diedenhofen (Thionville) the removal of Vauban's fortifications has led to the discov-

ery of ancient remains, among them a Gallo-Roman inscription of the fourth century, referring to Coimagus and Dubna, daughter of Viredon, — all Celtic names. (*Wochenschrift für klass. Philologie*, 1903, col. 474.)

SAALBURG. — Discovery of a Mithraeum. — The *Kölnische Zeitung* reports the excavation of a Mithraeum near the entrance to the necropolis on the right of the Roman road to Heddernheim. Near the entrance was a votive column dedicated by Condollius. The sanctuary had the usual form, — a broad nave, and two side aisles. The entrance was at the south, and in the north wall was the place for the usual relief of Mithras killing the bull. The relief itself has not yet been found. (*Berl. Phil. W.* 1903, col. 861.)

AUSTRIA

CARNUNTUM. — A Bronze Relief. — Under the title 'Bronzereliefs vom Limes,' R. MÜNSTERBERG publishes in *Jh. Oesterr. Arch. I.* VI, 1903, pp. 69–78 (pl.; 4 cuts) a curious series of representations of Ganymede and the eagle, from Carnuntum and other posts on the Roman frontier. The head and shoulders of Ganymede rise from a sort of calyx of leaves, while above his head appears the eagle, whose claws are sometimes visible below the boy's arms. In the field, which is usually circular or oval, appear various attributes, such as the shepherd's pipe, dog, etc. The design evidently is derived from Hellenistic originals. In one case it has been modified to represent a bust of Athena with the aegis, and an eagle on her helmet. The exact use of these bronzes is not clear. They seem connected with military ornaments and may in some cases have adorned shields. The device of Ganymede and the eagle is frequent on funeral monuments, symbolizing the heroizing of the dead, but here it seems rather to symbolize the triumph of the Roman eagles.

NESIACTUM. — Excavations in 1900 and 1901. — The results of excavations at Nesiactum, northeast of Pola, in 1900 and 1901, have been recently published by the director, Professor STICOTTI ('Relazione preliminare sugli Scavi di Nesazio,' in *Atti e Memorie della Società Istriana di Arch. e Storia*, and separately). Interesting private houses and public buildings have been found, with inscriptions, good architectual fragments, and many small objects. Near the city a pre-Roman necropolis containing various strata was excavated. Here were found fragments of *situlae* with decorations of the kind familiar in Venetia and the eastern Alps. More important is the discovery of stone slabs covered with Mycenaean, and "early Attic" patterns, such as spirals in various combinations and an interlaced maeander. They show the persistence of this style in these regions, where they are found even in the stone age. (M. HOERNES, *Jh. Oesterr. Arch. I.* VI, 1903, *Beiblatt*, col. 67–72; 7 figs.)

GREAT BRITAIN

ROMAN BRITAIN IN 1902. — Excavations were continued at Silchester, Caerwent, and Hadrian's Wall; and the Scottish Antiquaries, having completed Inchtuthill, dug at Castlecary. At Silchester considerable ground was excavated, but few buildings were found. A fragment of an inscription has letters about five inches high. At Caerwent a small building, thought to be a shrine, was excavated, and among other objects a peculiarly ugly sandstone head was found. At Hadrian's Wall, excavations at Castlesteads

showed that the Vallum passed south of the fort, which thus stood between Vallum and Wall. At Castlecary, on the Wall of Antoninus, a fort about 350 × 450 ft. was found, and its outline traced, in spite of its much damaged condition. The ramparts were in part of fine dressed stone. Remains of stone buildings were found, and a pit containing many old boots. There are no traces of rebuilding or different periods of occupation. Several "villas" have been discovered in various localities, but have yielded nothing noteworthy. (F. HAVERFIELD, *Athen.* April 18, 1903.)

A NEW FRAGMENT OF THE PARTHENON FRIEZE. — In the *Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects*, X, 1902–1903, pp. 31–34 (4 cuts), A. S. MURRAY reports the recovery of a fragment of the frieze of the Parthenon. It was found in a rockery in Essex, at a place once the home of Thomas Astle, and seems to have been acquired by James Stuart in 1750. His collection was shipped to Smyrna, and there came into the possession of an English sea-captain, who brought it to London where it ultimately became the property of Thomas Astle. This fragment belongs to the left upper corner of a slab of the north frieze (XXXV Michaelis) and contains the heads of a youth and of a horse. It does not appear in the drawings of Faydherbe (Carrey), Stuart, or Pars. In the same place a little before was recovered the fragment of the inscription from the monument erected by the Athenians to the volunteers from Cleonae, who fought at Tanagra (457 B.C.). It was published in 1771, but had since disappeared. In *R. Arch.* I, 1903, pp. 274–277, S. REINACH reports an article by Michaelis in the *Allgemeine Zeitung* (*Beilage*, No. 296) of Munich, in which is given a history of this discovery and of others of a similar kind in previous years. The hope is expressed that the private collections in England may be thoroughly searched for fragments of the Parthenon and other works of art which have disappeared with the sale or removal of the buildings in which they were once kept.

LONDON. — Greek Art at the Burlington Fine Arts Club. — The important loan exhibition of works of Greek art, which was opened in June in the rooms of the Burlington Fine Arts Club is described in *Athen.* June 20, 1903, and by H. N. FOWLER in the *Nation*, July 30, 1903. The sculpture covers the period from the end of the sixth century to the Augustan age, and almost every object is a fine specimen of its kind. Conspicuous are the Petworth head of Aphrodite, ascribed to Praxiteles, the bronze head of Apollo from Chatsworth (Furtwängler, *Intermezzi*, pls. i–iv), and a female head of Parian marble from Chios now in the Warren collection. From the same collection comes a fine marble statuette of Heracles, of the type attributed by Furtwängler to Myron. The exhibition includes marbles, bronzes, terra-cottas, vases, gems, and coins.

A Marble Head from Arundel House. — S. R. publishes in *R. Arch.* I, 1903, pp. 427–428 (cut) a marble head in the possession of Judge Snagge of London. It was dug up in the garden of Arundel House, where it seems to have been left at the time when the Arundel marbles were transferred to Oxford. The head is probably that of an athlete in the style of the fourth century B.C., and is a good Greek work.

A Roman Wall. — While tearing down Newgate Prison, a part of the old Roman wall of London was discovered beneath the burial place of those who were executed in the prison. The wall was built in 305 A.D. by Con-

stantine and repaired in 370 A.D. by Theodosius. (*Wochenschrift für klass. Philologie*, 1903, col. 726–727, from *Vossische Zeitung.*)

CAERWENT. — Excavations in 1901. — *Archaeologia*, LVIII, 1902, pp. 119–152 (5 pls.; 8 cuts), contains the full report of the excavations on the site of the ancient Venta Silurum in 1901, by T. ASHBY, JR., A. E. HUDD, and A. T MARTIN. See *Am. J. Arch.* VI, 1902, pp. 372–373.

SILCHESTER. — Excavations in 1901. — *Archaeologia*, LVIII, 1902, pp. 17–36 (3 pls.; 6 cuts), contains the full report by W. H. ST. JOHN HOPE of the excavations at Silchester in 1901, and an appendix on the 'Plant Remains of Roman Silchester' by CLEMENT REID. See. *Am. J. Arch.* VI, 1902, p. 373.

STRANRAER. — A Prehistoric Settlement. — MR. MACLELLAN MANN of Glasgow has resumed his explorations of a prehistoric settlement near Stranraer. From these further researches he finds that no stone was employed in the building of the houses, and the dimensions of the huts were surprisingly small. The flooring had been supported on a massively constructed foundation of pointed wooden logs set close together and more or less perpendicularly. One of the houses had more than sixty such logs in its foundation. The wood used was birch and oak, and the sharpening of the points had been done with some blunt-edged tool. Over traces of the flooring were evidences of a hearth, and many implements and utensils of stone and pieces of pottery were found. The walling was of wattle-work. The pottery is coarse, dark, and hand-made, without ornamentation. (*Athen.* July 4, 1903.)

THE WALL OF ANTONINUS. — Progress is still being made in the excavations connected with the Roman wall of Antoninus. The Glasgow Archaeological Society has cut into a section of the wall at Hillfoot, Bearsden, Dumbartonshire, disclosing sixteen layers of turfing, with a stone base 15 feet wide. The Scottish Society of Antiquaries is at present making cuttings in and around the fort of Roughcastle, two miles west of Falkirk. Sir Alexander Muir Mackenzie of Delvine, Perthshire, proprietor of the most northern Roman station which has as yet been disclosed, — that of Inchtuthill, — has published a monograph on the subject. He expects to trace the Roman road from Grassy Walls to Coupar Angus this year. (*Athen.* May 23, 1903.)

AFRICA

RECENT DISCOVERIES IN NORTH AFRICA. — In *Arch. Anz.* 1903, pp. 13–29, E. PETERSEN reviews the archaeological discoveries of the French in North Africa, as seen in a recent tour. In the Bardo at Tunis, as in the other museums, the floor mosaics are the most striking feature. With Egyptian and Romano-African rather than Alexandrine taste, they depict the wild life of land and sea and country scenes in endless and most instructive variety, but mythological or urban scenes are rare. In sculpture, on the contrary, late Greek influence overshadows either Punic or Roman, though it is often only the form that is Greek. Statues of gods, especially Baal and Tanit, and of important men, predominate over less serious subjects. Native ideas are more evident in the grave reliefs. The effigies on some fine sarcophagi are curiously designed rather as standing than as recumbent figures. The whole history of **Carthage** can be traced in its series of terra-cotta lamps. The puzzling little hatchets which are so numerous

may perhaps be razors. Their engraving is often Greek. No example is found here of the silver bowls of Caere and Praeneste for which a Carthaginian origin has been suggested. Picture vases are not common, though imported vases are found from many lands. The earliest resemble early Sicilian and Italian wares. At **Timgad**, the completeness of the recovery of the ancient city, forum, theatre, temples, porticos, streets, and houses is very striking, but compared with Pompeii there is a lack of decorative feeling and of historical perspective. Two stages of building can, it is true, be traced, — an earlier of sandstone and a later of limestone. There is much of a kind of *opus incertum*, walls of a pillar-and-lintel construction with spaces filled by smaller material bound with mortar. In the sanctuary of Aesculapius at **Lambaesis**, the rows of chapels lining the main avenue are curiously like the treasuries at Olympia. The monument at **Medracen**, with its fine Doric columns, belongs perhaps to some fifth-century prince.

ALGIERS. — Discoveries in 1902. — *B. Arch. C. T.* March, 1903, pp. xi–xxiv, contains a summary by BALLU of the work of the Service des Monuments historiques in Algiers during 1902. At **Cherchel** inscriptions, mosaics, remains of private buildings and of a road have been discovered. A large building, probably a temple, was found at the end of the year, but is not yet fully excavated. At **Tigzirt** the excavations have yielded little of value, but seem to promise good results. At **Tebessa Khâlia** baths decorated with mosaics have been found, and some fragments of sculpture. At **Guelma** (Calama) the excavation of the theatre has continued, and some sculpture and inscriptions have been found. At **Khamissa** (Thubursicum Numidarum) the excavations have been continued at the arcades discovered in 1901, and also at a Nymphaeum and a triumphal arch, while trenches have been dug at various points in order to obtain a plan of the city. At **Lambaesis** work has been continued behind the *praetorium* and *scholae*, where a sidewalk and unpaved street have been found, as well as a series of large rooms, which, however, have no connection with the street. Farther on the road was bordered by an Ionic portico. The baths have also been completely cleared, and a local museum established. **Timgad** has been the scene of a series of important works, which are described under sixteen heads. These include the discovery of eight streets, two large baths, making six public establishments in this city, a baptistery, a private house, the western portion of the *decumanus maximus*, a late and rude fortification belonging to a time when the city had become too weak to defend the more extensive walls, a series of large halls near the theatre, a public fountain, many inscriptions, and mosaics, including a fine one representing Neptune in a chariot drawn by four hippocamps and accompanied by dolphins. *Ibid.* January, 1903, pp. xiii–xxvii, contains a summary of the archaeological observations made by the officers of the topographical service in Algiers and Tunis. These are systematically arranged by departments and villages. They are very brief and chiefly concerned with the course of the roads, the identification of ancient sites, and the existence of ruins or other traces of ancient occupation.

CARTHAGE. — Marble Sarcophagi. — *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1903, pp. 6–33 (5 cuts), contains two letters by Father DELATTRE and one by GAUCKLER on the discoveries of the former at Carthage during November, 1902. The excavations were in the necropolis near St. Monica, which seems to have

been the place of burial for the *rabs*, priests and priestesses of ancient Carthage. Father Delattre in his first letter describes the discovery of a fine anthropoidal marble sarcophagus, having on the cover the full-length figure of a priest, and another plain marble sarcophagus. All the objects found in the chambers and in the sarcophagi are carefully listed. Among the objects were two slabs bearing the funerary Punic inscriptions of two priestesses, both of whom were married. More important is the discovery announced in the second letter of a tomb containing two more marble sarcophagi, one bearing the figure of a priest, and the other that of a priestess. Color and gilding were employed on all, and on the latter are very well preserved. They are all of the fourth century B.C., and the sarcophagus of the priestess is described as a work of extraordinary beauty and great importance for the history of art. Gauckler's letter describes two statuettes which wear a cape with three stripes similar to that worn by the priestess. It seems a part of the sacred costume. The two Punic inscriptions are the subject of a note by P. BERGER in *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1902, pp. 672–673.

A Punic Inscription. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1903, pp. 94–97 (cut), P. BERGER publishes a Punic inscription recently found by Father Delattre at Carthage. He translates it "Tomb of Sibboleth, merchant (fem.) of the city." The last word is, however, uncertain. Another Carthaginian inscription, which perhaps contains the name of Acre (Akko), is also discussed.

A Latin Inscription. — Father Delattre reports that the enclosing wall of the amphitheatre at Carthage has been cleared. The arena was almost exactly the size of the Colosseum. A number of interesting monuments have been discovered, among them the inscription *Cn · Lurius | Abascanti|anus · uoto · | posuit · libes | uenator · | Taelegenio | RVM |*. HÉRON DE VILLEFOSSE connects with this a vase from Thapsus, with four reliefs of a *venator* in strife with animals, and the inscription *Telege|ni nika*. The Telegenii seem to be an association, whose *venatores* performed in the arena at Carthage. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1903, pp. 106–107.)

HENCHIR-DOUÉMIS. — Dedication of Capitol. — In July, 1902, Lacroix discovered at Henchir-Douémis in Tunis several Latin inscriptions, including one in honor of Septimius Severus, erected under Caracalla in 213 A.D. by the Saienses Maiores. Further excavations at this site have resulted in the discovery of a paved court, and near by a part of the dedication of the Capitol of Saia Maior, erected at the expense of an unknown magistrate, and dated exactly in 196 A.D. (GAUCKLER, *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1902, pp. 562–564; facsimile.)

SOUK-EL-ARBA. — Various Minor Discoveries. — In *B. Arch. C. T.* November, 1902, pp. xiii–xix, GAUCKLER reports minor discoveries near Souk-el-Arba (Bulla Regia), including a large funeral stele with relief and inscription containing the first occurrence in Africa of the gentile name *Mutius*. Another inscription in honor of Severus, Caracalla, and Geta had been mutilated. In a well was found a colossal head of Vespasian, which had probably belonged to a statue near a public fountain. Among recent accessions to the Bardo Museum are two sculptured architectural fragments, one of which had been used in later times to mark the grave of the abbot, Iader.

SOUSSE. — Terra-cottas. — *B. Arch. C. T.* December, 1902, pp. xiv–xx, contains a description by GAUCKLER of terra-cottas from Sousse

(Hadrumetum), including statuettes, lamps, and vases. One of the statuettes is unique, representing a young woman carrying a child on her hip, much as the Bedouin women now carry their babies.

THUGGA. — Excavations in 1902. — In *B. Arch. C. T.* December, 1902, pp. xx–xxvi, is a report by GAUCKLER on the excavations at Dougga (Thugga) in 1902. From April to June work was continued to the south of the Capitol, bringing to light a series of private houses, much damaged during the Byzantine period. The course of the Byzantine wall of the sixth century has been traced in this region. The forum cannot be far from the point now reached, for fragments and inscriptions have been found from the *macellum* and temples of *Liber Pater*, *Concordia Augusta*, *Mercurius*, and *Aequitas Augusta*, all of which must have been on or near the forum. In October and November work was resumed on the right of the Capitol, where an open, paved square was found, on one side of which were the foundations of a large building, which has not yet been cleared. At the south the main gate of the ancient city, a triumphal arch, has been cleared, and near this a very handsome house discovered, containing, among other decorations, a large mosaic representing Vulcan and the Cyclopes forging the armor of Aeneas. The excavations have also yielded many inscriptions.

TIMGAD. — A Mosaic. — In one of the private houses excavated in May, 1902, at Timgad, was found a mosaic whose central scene represented Diana at the bath surprised by Actaeon. It is of remarkably fine execution and perfect, except in the upper left-hand corner. (*B. Arch. C. T.* July, 1903, pp. v–vi.)

TUNIS. — Recent Discoveries. — In *B. Arch. C. T.* June, 1902, pp. vi–xiv, GAUCKLER reports recent discoveries in Tunis. The building of the new naval arsenal at **Sidi-Abdallah** has led to the discovery of Roman remains, generally of small interest, but including some rooms which seem to have belonged to a bath. One was paved with mosaics, including a device of two horses pawing the ground on either side of a column. At **Chebba**, Novak and Épinat have excavated a Roman villa with twelve rooms, most of which were paved with mosaics of good style. The principal room contained a mosaic, showing in the centre Neptune riding over the waves attended by Tritons and Nereids. The four corners were occupied by figures representing the four seasons. Another villa in the same region yielded similar mosaics, one of which represented a fishing boat and fishermen, in a style common on African mosaics. *Ibid.* July, 1902, pp. xiv–xxi contains a report by GAUCKLER of discoveries in Tunis during the previous year. The trench through the Punic necropolis of **Dermech** showed near the surface many remains of private houses, evidently of considerable importance, below which were Carthaginian graves apparently of the sixth century B.C. All were simple in structure, but contained often objects of much value, jewelry of gold, silver, agate, and glass, seals with Egyptian deities, a cup of rock crystal, and many figurines. Another excavation near the road to **Sidi Bou Saïd** led to the discovery of a Roman necropolis of the first century. At **Dougga** (Thugga) the excavations were in the region between the Capitol and the Dar-el-Achab. Many fragments of sculpture and architecture and over one hundred inscriptions were found. Among the latter three were Punic and one Libyan. At **El-Djem** (Thysdrus) a

Roman bath has been excavated, decorated with geometric mosaics, and containing a number of pieces of sculpture of the period of the Antonines and many inscriptions. The chief effort has been expended at **Bou-Ghara** (Gigthi), where the excavation of the forum has been completed by uncovering the curia and basilica. Both had been much altered in later times, and in the demolition of late walls many pieces of sculpture and architecture were found, and numerous inscriptions, including a long series relating to the rich family of the Servaei. Other excavations have brought to light some of the ancient streets and a large building, possibly a market. Other ruins have been found along the shore, while the line of the main street and the ancient sewer beneath is now marked by the bed of a little stream. It led from the port to the *macellum*, which closely resembled that at Timgad. Not far from this point has been found a temple of Mercury, noteworthy for its careful and original architectural decorations. The same delicacy in the use of color is noteworthy in a large villa whose excavation has only begun.

Ibid. July, 1902, pp. vii–xv, GAUCKLER publishes fifteen Latin inscriptions from Tunis. One is a milestone of 123 A.D. from the road between Carthage and Thevestis, the others are dedications or epitaphs. *Ibid.* January, 1903, pp. iv–ix, contains fourteen Latin inscriptions from various parts of Tunis communicated by Father DELATTRE, and an account of a mosaic with a Greek inscription (*θεοδούλου*) found at Sousse. *Ibid.* February, 1903, pp. vii–viii, GSELL describes a hoard of silver coins of Juba II, recently found at Cape Djinet. *Ibid.* March, 1903, pp. xxiv–xxxi, GAUCKLER publishes a description of ninety-seven Roman lamps found near El-Djem and now in the Bardo Museum.

BYZANTINE, MEDIAEVAL, AND RENAISSANCE ART

GENERAL AND MISCELLANEOUS

ACRE. — A Latin Inscription. — In *C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1903, pp. 72–73 (cut), CLERMONT-GANNEAU publishes a Latin inscription of the thirteenth century from Acre, containing the epitaph of Brisa, wife of G. Petrus de Saone (?) and daughter of Johannes Medicus.

CARTHAGE. — Christian Inscriptions. — Christian inscriptions from Carthage — thanks to the explorations of Father Delattre — have been secured by the thousand. Thus far these inscriptions have not been thoroughly classified. They are, however, being studied by P. Monceaux, who, by the aid of dated inscriptions from Africa, has ascertained that for the most part they belong to the fourth and fifth centuries. (*B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1902, p. 353.)

EGYPT. — An Arab Tomb at Assuan. — In the *Proceedings* of the *Soc. Ant.* XIX, No. 1, pp. 121–123 (pl.; cut), SOMERS CLARKE reports the destruction of an interesting monument of Arab architecture, the tomb called Saba wa Sabeen Wâli at Assuan, which has been removed to make room for a reservoir connected with a new system of water works.

MEDIAEVAL ICONOGRAPHY. — Portraits from Manuscripts. — In *M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* LXI, pp. 23–51, H. MARTIN publishes some notes for a "Corpus Iconum" of the Middle Ages. After speaking of the interest and difficulties of gathering from manuscripts a series of portraits, he publishes

a miniature of Petrarch, which he considers of no value as a portrait, and three miniatures of iconographic interest. One of these in a manuscript dated 1311, and now in the Library of the Arsenal (No. 6329, fol. 1 v°.), represents Jeanne, Comtesse d'Eu et de Guines; the second, from a Book of Hours, also in the Library of the Arsenal (No. 644, fol. 26 v°.), represents Jeanne de France, first wife of Louis XII, and is dated about 1500; the third, also in the Library of the Arsenal (No. 4009, fol. 1 v°.), contains portraits of Louise de Savoie, of Rochefort, and of Pierre Fabri, and is dated 1518.

ARCHITECTURAL DETAILS AND TELEPHOTOGRAPHY. — In the *American Architect*, LXXX, 1903, pp. 45–47, E. MARRIAGE writes concerning telephotography as a means of securing photographs of architectural details. The article contains a number of useful and practical suggestions.

A NEW ART JOURNAL. — A new art periodical, known as *The Burlington Magazine*, made its appearance in March, 1903. It is published in London, appearing at the beginning of every month, and is accompanied by a supplement known as *The Burlington Gazette*. The magazine is specially intended to meet the wants of connoisseurs, and will occupy itself largely with the art of the past. The names of many well-known writers are found on the consultative committee. The gazette will contain accounts of art and book sales, general art news and notes. The annual subscription for the magazine in the United States is $10.80, or including *The Burlington Gazette*, $12.00. The American agents are Samuel Buckley & Co., 100, William Street, New York.

GREECE AND MACEDONIA

GREECE. — Protection of Frankish Monuments. — The Greek government has placed among the national monuments two important works of the Frankish period in the Morea. One is the fortress of Chlemoutzi (Clermont), at the south of Cyllene, and the other is the church of St. Sophia, at Andravida, the capital of Villehardouin. These are the first monuments of this period to receive official protection. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1903, pp. 56–57.)

Inscriptions from Zacynthus. — DANIEL QUINN has published in Ἁρμονία, 1902, pp. 553–600, a collection of 162 recent inscriptions from Zacynthus. The dates range from the early sixteenth to the end of the nineteenth century. About twenty-one are wholly or in part in Latin, and two are in Italian; the rest are in Greek, and not without interest for the history of the language.

MACEDONIA. — Byzantine Inscriptions. — In *Athen. Mitth.* XXVII, 1902, pp. 431–444, H. GELZER publishes 'Byzantine Inscriptions from West Macedonia,' collected during a visit to Achrida (Ochrid), Korytza (Gorča), and Kastoria (Kesrie). Nine are published, of which one is in church Slavic, and one in a Greek cipher still understood by the monks of Athos. Four of these have been published previously, but with errors. The earliest with a date is of 1316 A.D.

ITALY

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF ITALIAN ART. — At the International Congress, held in Rome, April, 1903, Dr. Alfredo Romualdi presented a programme for a bibliography of Italian art. He proposed the establish-

ment of local commissions and a central commission to gather, as far as possible, all publications relating to Italian art. A committee, consisting of A. Venturi, Professor N. Campanini, and Dr. Romualdi, was appointed, to whom this matter was referred. The hope is expressed that next year an *Annuario bibliografico dell' arte italiana* will be established. (*L' Arte*, 1903, pp. 60–66.)

BERGAMO. — 'The Resurrection of Christ,' by Basaiti. — In the collection of Conte Roncalli at Bergamo there existed a painting representing the Resurrection of Christ, which Morelli attributed to Basaiti. This painting shows strongly the influence of the Paduan and Early Venetian School. It has recently been sold, and is to leave Italy. It is published in *Rassegna d' Arte*, 1902, pp. 182–183.

FLORENCE. — Frescoes by Baldovinetti and Castagno. — In the *Rep. f. K.* 1902, pp. 392–393, C. v. F. publishes six documents which refer to frescoes by Baldovinetti and Castagno in the Annunciata at Florence.

IESI. — Paintings by Lorenzo Lotto. — In *Rassegna Bibliographica dell' Arte Italiana*, 1902, pp. 62–71, 134–138, G. ABBRUZZETTI describes several paintings by Lorenzo Lotto at Iesi. These are: 'The Entombment,' signed, and dated 1512; 'The Annunciation,' without signature or date, but probably executed between 1512 and 1515; a portrait of himself (?), signed, and dated 1515; a 'Madonna enthroned with Sts. Jerome and Joseph,' signed, and dated 1526; 'Santa Lucia,' without signature or date, but ordered of Lotto in 1523, and probably painted in 1532; 'The Visitation,' signed, and dated 1530; and a 'S. Biagio,' known only from documentary evidence to have been painted between 1553–54.

MILAN. — The Sforza Portraits by Luini. — The fourteen lunettes in fresco by Bernardino Luini, representing different members of the Sforza family, are published by LUCA BELTRAMI in *Rassegna d' Arte*, 1903, pp. 1–5, 32–36. See *Am. J. Arch.* VII, 1903, p. 140.

The Church of San Raffaele. — Some sketches for the façade of San Raffaele, made by Pellegrino di Tibaldo Pellegrini, are published by F. M. VALERI in *Rassegna d' Arte*, 1903, pp. 57–59.

Numismatic Society. — The Numismatic Society of Milan, established November 1, 1902, has begun the publication of a *Bollettino di numismatica e di arte della medaglia*, and is about to establish a numismatic library for its members. (*Arch. Stor. Lomb.* 1903, p. 203.)

Two Unknown Painters of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth Centuries. — In a deed bearing the date October 26, 1263, one of the witnesses named is *Girardus filius quondam ser Guillelmi Pictoris.* In another Milanese deed, dated September 10, 1336, one of the witnesses was *Galvaneus pinctor filius quondam domini Arderici.* These painters seem to be unknown. (*Arch. Stor. Lomb.* 1903, p. 201.)

Textile Industries. — In the *Arch. Stor. Lomb.* 1903, pp. 34–63, F. MALAGUZZI VALERI writes concerning the makers of embroidery and tapestry in Milan during the fifteenth century. A number of contemporary documents are here published. *Ibid.* 1903, pp. 64–125, E. VERGA writes concerning the corporations engaged in the textile industries at Milan, their relations, and conflicts during the sixteenth, seventeenth, and eighteenth centuries.

NAPLES. — A Portrait of Luca Pacioli. — The Museum at Naples has recently acquired an important portrait which appears to be that of Luca

Pacioli, by Iacobo de' Barbari. From the various symbols which appear in the painting, it is evident that the painting represents a monk who was an architect. Who the architect was, appears to be indicated by the following inscription on a book, LI. R. LVC. BVR., which is interpreted to mean, LI*ber* R*everendi* LVC*ae* BVR*gensis*. It seems, therefore, that the figure represents Fra Luca Paciolo di Borgo San Sepolcro. The signature of the artist is given in the inscription, IACO. BAR. VIGENNIS 1495. Although there is some uncertainty as to the signification of the word *Vigennis*, the artist's signature appears to be that of Iacobo de' Barbari. If the word *Vigennis* here indicates that the painting was made in the twentieth year of his age, his birth would have occurred in 1475, some twenty-five years later than the date assigned by Morelli, Bode, and others.

ORVIETO. — Frescoes in San Giovenale. — In the abandoned basilica of San Giovenale at Orvieto are found some frescoes in poor condition of preservation. The frescoes relate to the life of the Virgin. Two of them, an 'Annunciation' and 'Holy Family,' are published by GUIDO GAGNOLA in *Rassegna d' Arte*, 1903, pp. 22–23. He assigns the frescoes to Bartolo di Maestro Fredi, a Sienese painter of the fourteenth century.

PARMA. — Reliefs by G. A. Omodeo. — In the Museum at Parma there are two marble reliefs, which seem to have escaped the attention of historians of sculpture. Both of them contain subjects from the Old Testament, and corresponding subjects from the New Testament, — a mode of representation rarely found in the Renaissance period. The style of these sculptures enables C. VON FABRICSY to assign them to Omodeo. (*Rep. f. K.* 1902, pp. 395–397.)

RIETI. — Lombard Architects in the Fifteenth Century. — In *Rassegna d' Arte*, 1903, pp. 66–68, A. BELLUCCI recovers from the archives of Rieti the names of a number of Lombard architects who were occupied in that town between the years 1439 and 1458.

SANT' ARCANGELO DI ROMAGNA. — Altarpiece by Iacobello Bonomo. — In the Municipio of S. Arcangelo di Romagna there is a Gothic altarpiece representing the Madonna and various saints. It has the following signature: *MCCCLXXXV Iachobelus de Bonomo venetus pinxit hoc opus.* The altarpiece is described by PIETRO PAOLETTI in *Rassegna d' Arte*, 1903, pp. 65–66. As this is the only signed painting by this artist, it may lead to the discovery of the authorship of other early Venetian paintings. Paoletti assigns to Iacobello a position, in the history of early Venetian painting, somewhat higher than that of Lorenzo Veneziano, and a little inferior to that of Niccolo di Piero.

ROME. — The Crypt of St. Damasus. — Wilpert has discovered at Rome, between the Via Ardeatina and the Via Appia, near the catacomb of St. Calixtus, the crypt of the Pope Damasus (366–381). The crypt is large, ornamented with frescoes, and has furnished an inscription which reads, *Hic Damasi Mater Posuit Lauren[tia Membra]*. The epitaph indicates also that Laurentia died at eighty-nine years of age, had four children, and was a widow for sixty years. It is known that S. Damasus was entombed in the same crypt with his mother, and that his tomb was near that of the martyrs Marcus and Marcellinus. Excavations are being continued in this region, with hopes of important results. (*Chron. d. Arts*, 1903, p. 102.)

The Villa Madama. — The unfinished Villa Madama, designed by Raphael and executed by his pupils, was the subject of a publication, in 1901, by Hofmann, entitled, *Raffael in seiner Bedeutung als Architekt: I. Villa Madama zu Rom.* But as this volume is not likely to reach a very wide audience, P. GUSMAN publishes, in the *Gaz. B.-A.* XXX, 1903, pp. 314–324, a series of illustrations of this elaborately decorated villa.

FRANCE

FURNITURE OF THE SEVENTEENTH AND EIGHTEENTH CENTURIES. — In the *Burlington Magazine*, March, 1903, pp. 25–32, ÉMILE MOLINIER begins a series of articles on French furniture of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. The first article concerns the furniture in Louis XIV style, and is illustrated chiefly from specimens now in the Louvre.

ANGERS. — Excavations in the Cathedral. — The excavations in the cathedral at Angers are described by L. DE FARCY in *R. Art Chrét.* 1903, pp. 1–18. Besides the discovery of foundations, which aid in reconstructing the plan of the cathedral at various periods, the excavations brought to light remains of ancient pavements, enamel bricks, fragments of ecclesiastical vestments, and a curious sarcophagus of lead.

AVIGNON. — Paintings of the Fourteenth Century. — Amongst the last subjects studied by the late E. Müntz were the frescoes at Avignon. Here the 'Virgin' and 'Christ,' above the door of Notre-Dame-des-Doms, were painted by Simone Memmi. During the time when he was at Avignon, he painted a series of small paintings of the 'Passion,' which are now to be found in the museums of Liverpool, Antwerp, Berlin, and the Louvre. The painting at Liverpool is signed, *Simon de Senis me fecit*, with the date 1342. (*C. R. Acad. Insc.* 1902, pp. 237–238.)

BAYONNE. — The Bonnat Collection. — The well-known M. Bonnat has presented to his native town his valuable collection of works of art. Amongst other objects, it contains an interesting portrait by Rembrandt; a painting of 'Christ Blessing,' attributed to Piero della Francesca; a number of drawings by old masters; and some characteristic Italian and French works of sculpture. The collection is described by G. GRUYER in *Gaz. B.-A.* XXX, 1903, pp. 193–212.

CHARTRES. — The Condition of the Cathedral. — Some alarm is being felt because of the crack which has appeared in the tympanum of the principal entrance of the western façade of the cathedral at Chartres. In *R. Art Chrét.* 1902, pp. 486–487, H. CHABEUF expresses the desire that the strengthening of this portal may be secured without injury to its sculptural decoration.

CHÂTEAU DE BOUTHÉON. — Fifteenth-century Fireplaces. — Two very interesting fireplaces in the Château de Bouthéon (Loire), which were photographed by the late Léon Palustre, are now published by X. BARBIER DE MONTAULT in *R. Art Chrét.* 1903, pp. 53–56.

CHÂTEAU D'EU. — Loss of Works of Art. — The Château d'Eu, the seat of the Duke of Orleans, near Rouen, was virtually destroyed by fire, November 11. The efforts to save the art treasures were not entirely successful. Many objects of great value were destroyed, including two-thirds of the library of thirty thousand volumes. Among the art works rescued

was a statue of Psyche and a large bronze statue by Princess Marie of Orleans. (*The American Architect*, No. 1404, p. 64.)

CLAIRVAUX. — The Treasures of the Abbey. — Inventories of the treasures of Clairvaux were made in 1405–10, 1504, 1640, 1719, and 1741–42. The inventory of 1640 has been utilized by various writers, but is for the first time published in full by J. J. VERNIER in *Bibl. Éc. Chartres*, 1902, pp. 599–677. These treasures included numerous objects of French and Byzantine goldsmiths' work, dating from the twelfth and thirteenth centuries. The inventory of 1640 comprises 1049 numbers, and is valuable for the preservation of the nomenclature of ecclesiastical objects.

PARIS. — The Dutuit Legacy. — The splendid legacy left by M. Dutuit to the city of Paris is the subject of an article by G. CAIN in the *Gaz. B.-A.* XXVIII, 1902, pp. 441–448. Illustrations are given of a painting by Janssens and one by Terborch, of a Gubbio plaque, a bronze statuette, and a fine candlestick of the faience of St. Porchaire. The paintings of this collection are also studied by ÉMILE MICHEL in *Gaz. B.-A.* XXIX, 1903, pp. 19–36, 228–244. In the first of these notices he treats of the paintings of the Dutch school. Besides the two paintings already mentioned, the collection contains an interesting painting by Metsu, a very characteristic painting by Jan Steen and one by Adrien Van Ostade, a portrait of Rembrandt by himself, and other paintings by Maes, De Keyser, Weenix, Ruisdael, Van de Velde, Cuyp, Hobbema, and others. The second article considers the paintings of the Flemish and French schools and a collection of drawings.

A third article is from the pen of P. FRANTZ MARCOU in the *Gaz. B.-A.* XXIX, 1903, pp. 135–148. M. Marcou notices the ivories, the Mediaeval and Renaissance sculptures, enamels, pottery, and glass. The collection contains a number of examples of enamel work from the twelfth to the seventeenth century.

On December 11, 1902, the Musée Dutuit was opened by President Loubet. Of the ancient monuments the most notable is the very fine Hermes from Fins d'Annecy. A large figurine, which is given a prominent place, is a forgery. (S. R. in *R. Arch.* I, 1903, p. 284.)

Manuscripts of Eugène Müntz. — The manuscript notes of the late Eugène Müntz have been left to the Bibliothèque Nationale. These refer not merely to subjects upon which M. Müntz had published important volumes, but also contain material for a corpus of mosaics, in which work he was to have been assisted by various European scholars. (*Chron. d. Arts*, 1902, p. 317.)

In *Gaz. B.-A.* XXX, 1903, pp. 42–46, is an article by L. DIMIER on the late Eugène Müntz. It includes a list of his contributions to the *Gazette*, as well as of his published works.

The Museum of the Louvre. — In the *Gaz. B.-A.* XXIX, 1903, pp. 299–311, 369–390, A. MICHEL describes the acquisitions of recent years in the department of sculptures of the Middle Ages, Renaissance, and modern times in the Museum of the Louvre. The first article publishes a twelfth-century head of Christ, an interesting wooden statue of the end of the twelfth century, a thirteenth-century statue of S. Geneviève, a striking head of Christ crowned with thorns of the sixteenth century, also a S. Anne, S. Peter, and S. Suzanne of the sixteenth century. The second article pub-

lishes some interesting sculptures in wood and terra-cotta of the sixteenth century, a most representative marble relief by Agostino di Duccio, and a relief of Scipio which has been attributed to Verocchio and to Leonardo da Vinci. The French school of the sixteenth century is represented by a statue of Jeanne de Bourbon, and the later periods by a terra-cotta mask by Falconet, two very charming busts by Houdon, and other sculptures.

M. Lucien Claude Lafontaine has presented to the Louvre the right wing of the triptych representing the Three Holy Women, forming part of a 'Pietà,' of which the central panel had already been presented to the Louvre by the same gentleman. These paintings are by Colin de Coter, one of the rare Flemish masters of the fifteenth century who signed his paintings. The Louvre has also acquired a 'Holy Family,' by Bernard Van Orley, signed and dated 1521. (*Chron. d. Arts*, 1903, pp. 2–3.)

The twelve miniatures by François Dumont, presented to the Museum of the Louvre, form the subject of an article by H. DE CHENNEVIÈRES in *Gaz. B.-A.* 1903, pp. 177–192. François Dumont was born at Lunéville in 1751, learned the art of painting from Jean Girardet, and became miniature painter to Queen Marie Antoinette.

The Architect of Saint Denis. — Important light has been recently thrown upon the history of the abbey church of Saint Denis, through the discovery of a document published by H. STEIN in *M. Soc. Ant. Fr.* LXI, pp. 79–104. The document is found in the *cartulaires de l'abbaye de Saint Denis*, is dated 1247, and speaks of Petro de Mosterolio, *cementario de Sancto Dyonisio*. This designation indicates that he was at that time the master workman or architect of Saint Denis. Hitherto he has been known as Pierre de Montreuil, and has the credit of having been the architect of Sainte Chapelle, of the refectory and chapel of the Virgin at Saint-Germain-des-Prés, and probably of the refectory of Saint-Martin-des-Champs. He died in Paris, March 17, 1267. Topographical, historical, and archaeological reasons are assigned by H. Stein to show that he came, not from Montreuil, but from Montereau in the diocese of Sens. Several churches in this diocese show peculiar affinities of style with the portions of Saint Denis which were reconstructed in the thirteenth century. To him, therefore, belongs the credit of enlarging the nave and side aisles, of remaking the vaults of both nave and choir, the transepts with their portals, the triforium galleries, and the splendid rose windows. Stein is also of the opinion that he directed the execution of the tombs of Clovis II, Charles Martel, Pepin le Bref, Carloman, Hugues Capet, Robert, and Louis VI, which were constructed at this time.

Exhibition of Mohammedan Art. — The Union Centrale des Arts Decoratifs opened in the spring of 1903 a special exhibition of Mohammedan art. Here were gathered objects of metal, pottery, rugs, paintings, and other objects which are described by GASTON MIGEON, in *Gaz. B.-A.*, XXIX, 1903, pp. 353–368.

VERREY-SOUS-DRÉE. — Discovery of a Burgundian Statue. — H. Chabeuf has discovered, in the church at Verrey-sous-Drée, a remarkable statue of the sixteenth century. It represents Antoinette de Fontette, who, in 1547, founded the chapel of the castle at Verrey-sous-Drée. She is represented as kneeling with hands clasped in the usual attitude of a donor. This statue has been placed in the Museum at Dijon. (*R. Art Chrét.* 1902, pp. 438–439.)

BELGIUM AND HOLLAND

BRUGES. — Exhibition of Early Flemish Paintings. — This Exposition has been made the subject of a careful study by M. J. FRIEDLÄNDER in *Rep. f. K.* 1903, pp. 66–91. See *Am. J. Arch.* VII, 1903, pp. 192–193.

The Façades. — A. Duclos published at Bruges, 1902, a quarto volume on the façades of Bruges. Eight of these are republished by L. CLOQUET in *R. Art Chrét.* 1902, pp. 487–492.

THE HAGUE. — A Miniature by Holbein. — A very charming unidentified portrait by Hans Holbein is published by R. HOLMES in the *Burlington Magazine*, 1903, pp. 218–219. It is a miniature in the collection belonging to the Queen of Holland and preserved in her private library in the Royal Palace at The Hague.

GERMANY

BERLIN. — Italian Drawings in the Museum. — The drawings of the early Italian masters are now the subject of much critical study. The early possessions of the Berlin Museum have been carefully studied by CHARLES LOESER, whose attributions do not always correspond with those of the museum authorities. In the *Rep. f. K.* 1902, pp. 348–359, he describes a number of these drawings, to many of which he gives new attributions. The most striking instance is a drawing (Vol. XIII, No. 494, of the collection) assigned indefinitely to the Italian School, but which Loeser believes to be by Raphael's own hand. It represents half-figures of the Virgin and of St. Peter and is assigned by him to the year 1504.

The collection of drawings presented by von Beckerath to the Berlin Museum covers the history of Flemish, German, Italian, and Spanish art up to the eighteenth century. The Italian drawings form the subject of two articles in the *Gaz. B.-A.* XXVIII, 1902, pp. 471–482, and XXIX, 1903, pp. 47–58, by CHARLES LOESER. Many of the drawings were sketches for paintings which still exist. Many of the best-known artists of the Florentine, Umbrian, Venetian, Milanese, and other schools are represented. The articles are well illustrated by a number of the most noteworthy drawings.

MUNICH. — The Baumgartner Altarpiece. — Dürer's celebrated triptych, known as the Baumgartner altarpiece, in the Alte Pinakothek at Munich, has recently undergone a restoration which has attracted considerable discussion. It has long been known that the wings of this triptych were restored by the court painter, J. G. Fischer, shortly after Maximilian I acquired the painting in 1613. A copy of this painting, now in Munich, made about 1550, shows the two donors without helmets and without the attendant horses and the landscape background. These additions by Fischer have now been painted out and the wings restored in accordance with what is conceived to be their original appearance. This second restoration is condemned by AUGUSTE MARGUILLIER in *Chron. d. Arts*, 1903, p. 52. See also *Athen.* February 21, 1903.

NUREMBERG. — The Schreyer Monument. — Hitherto two documents have been known which relate to the Schreyer monument by Adam Kraft in the Sebalduskirche at Nuremberg. One of these is the contract of September 11, 1490, and the other a receipt dated May 7, 1492. In the *Rep. f. K.* 1902, pp. 360–370, ALBERT GÜMBEL publishes a number of new

documents which give details concerning the construction of the monument and the date of its erection, and inform us that it was erected to replace an ancient painting.

AUSTRIA

INNSBRUCK. — The School of Pacher. — When the Art Historical Congress met at Innsbruck, September 15, 1902, an exhibition of Tyrolese painting was held at the same time. These paintings exhibited ideals and styles similar to those of Michael Pacher and form the subject of a study by ROBERT STIAFSNY in *Rep. f. K.* 1903, pp. 20–32.

VIENNA. — The Portrait of Marguerite de Navarre. — Marguerite de Valois, the sister of François I, is known to us by several portraits and engravings. All of these represent her in mature age. An inedited painting in the collection of the Counts of Brunswick, now in Vienna, represents her as about twenty-two years of age. The inscription, Marguerite de Navarre, 1500, may be a forgery, but the painting is ancient, although its author is not certainly known (*Chron. d. Arts*, 1902, pp. 319–320).

RUSSIA

NOVGOROD. — Limoges Enamels. — In the monastery of St. Anthony the Roman, near Novgorod, are four enamel plaques used as icons, one of which represents the Creation, and three represent Crucifixions. They were originally made as book covers, and are considered by competent critics to have been made at Limoges in the twelfth century. Two of them are published by Baron J. DE BAYE in the *B. Soc. Ant. Fr.* 1902, pp. 277–281.

ST. PETERSBURG. — A Manuscript of Philippe le Bon. — The rich collection of French manuscripts in the Imperial Gallery at St. Petersburg came chiefly from the collections of Messrs. Zaluski and Bubrowski, and has been made known by the publications of Hector de La Ferriere and Gustave Bertrand. In this collection there exists a splendid manuscript copy of the *Grandes Chroniques de Saint-Denys*, which belonged formerly to François Potocki and appears never to have been published. It consists of 442 pages, of which ninety-two are decorated with miniatures. These miniatures consist of twenty-five full-page miniatures and sixty-seven smaller ones, and appear to have been executed by four different hands. The frontispiece illustrates the presentation of the manuscript by the abbot of St. Bertin to Philippe le Bon, and is executed in a style which reminds one of Jean Van Eyck and his immediate successors. This important manuscript is now published by SALOMON REINACH in *Gaz. B.-A.* XXX, 1903, pp. 265–278. He believes that the miniatures were begun in 1454, and that the manuscript was presented to Philippe about January 1, 1458. The authorship of the principal miniatures is here assigned to Simon Marmion, who, in 1467 to 1470, executed for Philippe le Bon the miniatures of a celebrated Book of Hours.

ENGLAND

Elizabethan Wall Paintings. — At Rothamstead Manor House, in Harpenden, some interesting paintings, probably from the early part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, have been found during the course of some repairs. The principal painting represents part of a battle scene, with cannon, behind which are a small troop of knights and probably a body of pikemen. (C. E. KEYSER, *Proceedings* of the *Soc. Ant.* XIX, No. 1, pp. 51–55; 2 pls.)

A Flemish Tapestry. — Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has placed on exhibition at the South Kensington Museum a remarkable tapestry, which was formerly in the collection of Cardinal Mazarin. It is a Flemish work of more than usual magnificence, designed in the style of Memling. The central composition represents God the Father Enthroned; to his right are episodes from the History of Augustus and the Tiburtine Sibyl; to his left is represented the Story of Esther. (*R. Art. Chrét.* 1902, p. 494.)

A Drawing by Holbein. — A strong portrait of a man, from a drawing by Holbein in the collection of the Duke of Devonshire, is published in the *Burlington Magazine*, 1903, pp. 223–225. It is a satisfaction to art collectors that the drawings by old masters in the collection of the Duke of Devonshire at Chatsworth have at length been published by Duckworth & Co., under the editorial care of Mr. S. A. Strong.

Three Unpublished Italian Portraits. — In the *Burlington Magazine*, 1903, pp. 185–186, HERBERT COOK publishes three Italian portraits. One of these is the portrait of Giacomo Doria by Titian, painted before the year 1523, as is indicated by the form of the signature, Ticianus. The second is a charming figure of a martyred saint by Bernardino Luini in the collection of Mr. A. W. Leatham. Mr. Cook thinks this may have been a portrait. The third is a portrait of the young Federigo Gonzaga by Francia, also in the possession of Mr. A. W. Leatham.

UNITED STATES

BOSTON. — Acquisitions of the Museum of Fine Arts. — The *Annual Report* of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts for 1902 shows that the important additions of the year are in the departments of modern art. Among the pictures acquired are a 'Pietà,' by Carlo Crivelli; 'Justitia' by Paul Veronese; five water-colors of Japanese subjects, by Joseph Lindon Smith; four very rare Japanese prints of the early part of the eighteenth century; a 'Portrait of William Locke, Esq.,' by Sir Thomas Lawrence; 'A Spanish Infante,' by Roybet; a 'Descent from the Cross,' by Gaspar Nigro; and eight paintings from the bequest of George W. Wales, including two examples of the 'Madonna and Child' of the Florentine school, two of the Sienese school, and a 'Ceres,' by William Page. Of unique importance is the valuable William Arnold Buffum collection of amber, which includes, besides many smaller objects, a tabernacle of the thirteenth century, of Baltic amber, decorated with figures of saints and groups in Sicilian amber, and ivory panels representing saints, bishops, the Scourging and Crucifixion of Christ, etc.; another tabernacle of the sixteenth century, in the shape of an altar, made of Baltic amber with carved ivory panels, and surmounted by a figure of the Madonna, and a Sicilian amber crucifix, supported by a base in the shape of a casket or reliquary. The cross is elaborately carved with scrolls and Cupids' heads. The figure of Christ and the two female figures at either side of the base are of opaque German amber.

CAMBRIDGE. — Acquisitions of the Fogg Art Museum. — The Museum of Fine Arts at Cambridge (Massachusetts) has recently received, in the form of an indefinite loan, a water-color drawing, by Turner; a large panel in tempera, by Fra Filippo Lippi; a panel signed by Giovanni Bellini; two Greek marbles, three Greek vases, and a number of Greek and Egyptian bronzes and terra-cottas. (*American Architect*, No. 1412, p. 18.)